DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 031 573 VT 008 793

By-Brown, Minnie Miller; And Others
A Study of North Carolina Negro Homemakers. Extension Evaluation Study No. 4.
North Carolina State Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh.
Pub Date Sep 64
Note-127p.
Available from-North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina State University, Room 105, Ricks Hall, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607
EDRS Price MF-$0.50 HC-$6.45
Descriptors-Agricultural Education, Comparative Analysis, Consumer Education, Disadvantaged Groups, Educational Needs, *Extension Education, Homemakers Clubs, Homemaking Education, Homemaking Skills, *Housewives, *Individual Characteristics, *Negroes, Negro Mothers, Socioeconomic Influences, *State Surveys
Identifiers-*North Carolina

This statewide study of the home demonstration program in nine representative counties was designed to determine home economics extension program needs, to discover the degree of participation, and to locate people who might profit from the program. Personal interviews were conducted with 498 home demonstration club members and 572 nonmembers. National and state studies previously made in connection with family living and home economics were also examined. Findings are in the areas of: (1) residence, (2) home ownership, (3) age, (4) family composition, (5) education, (6) family income, (7) employment status, (8) home facilities, conveniences, and newspaper subscriptions, (9) clothing, (10) family financial management, (11) home furnishings, (12) planned housing changes, (13) production, conservation, and use of foods at home, (14) organization membership and leadership, and (15) family life concerns. The findings suggest the need for further training of personnel and changes in program emphasis and approaches. It is anticipated that future agricultural, youth and 4-H community development, and home economics programs will be affected. (JK)

ED031573

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

A Study Of North Carolina Negro Homemakers

VT008793

EXTENSION EVALUATION STUDY NO. IV

Published By
THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

this study was conducted by
MRS. MINNIE MILLER BROWN
Asst. State Home Economics Leader
with the assistance of
MRS. JEWEL G. FESSENDON
Extension Analyst, RES (Retired)
and
C. PAUL MARSH
Extension Assoc. Prof., Rural Sociology

FOREWORD

The history of Extension activities is liberally sprinkled with "firsts." In fact, the success of the Extension program is due, in large measure, to the fact that the organization has been blessed with a number of outstanding individuals who could translate ideas into action.

This publication represents another "first." The study on which it is based was the first of its kind conducted among Negroes in the United States. For this reason, its significance reaches far beyond the boundaries of North Carolina.

Even before the printing of this report, the results were already being translated into new directions, methods and program emphases in the home economics Extension program. It is almost a certainty that when this report is studied in other states, it will precipitate reappraisal of existing programs.

We are proud to have another "first" added to our record. But of more importance, we should be grateful for the efforts of the administrators, agents, and volunteer workers whose efforts have made it possible for Extension to function with more efficiency and effectiveness.

George Hyatt, Jr.

Director

SEPTEMBER, 1964

PREFACE

This is a report on a statewide study of the home demonstration program in nine representative counties in North Carolina, based on a sample of 500 home demonstration club members and 500 nonmembers.

The study was designed to determine program needs, to discover the degree of participation in the home economics Extension program, and to locate people who might profit from the offerings of the program.

The apparent results and the implications drawn suggest the need for further training of personnel and for some definite changes in our program emphasis. The results of the study should affect the planning of future agricultural, youth and 4-H, and community development programs as well as home economics programs.

We need to take a critical and analytical look at our present program offerings and to recognize that changes are necessary in many cases. We need to reevaluate our methods of planning programs, especially with regard to techniques and approaches which no longer adequately serve the needs of the maximum number of people.

The findings in this study seem very pertinent. We are sure that all Extension workers will want to take advantage of this information to reappraise their individual programs so as best to serve the people of North Carolina.

R. E. JONES, *State Agent*
N. C. Agricultural Extension Service
A. & T. College

Table Of Contents

Foreword v

Preface vi

A Brief History ix

Procedures used in Conducting the Study xi

1. Residence 1

2. Home Ownership and Tenure 3

3. Their Ages 5

4. Family Composition 7

5. Their Education 13

6. Family Income 23

7. Employment Status 27

8. Home Facilities, Conveniences and Newspaper Subscriptions 29

9. Family Clothing 39

10. Managing Family Finances 51

11. Home Furnishings 57

12. Housing Changes Planned 65

13. Foods Produced, Conserved and Used at Home 69

14. Organization Membership and Leadership 85

15. Family Life Concerns 105

16. General Summary 109

Acknowledgements ..... inside back cover

The study of North Carolina Negro homemakers was made during the fall of 1960 to obtain information that would help Extension workers, leaders, and others to plan better home economics Extension programs.

The information obtained includes some social and economic characteristics of homemakers and their families; some of their homemaking problems, practices, and interests; the extent to which women enrolled in home demonstration clubs are passing on Extension information to nonmembers; some reasons why more women do not belong to home demonstration clubs; and homemakers' preference for receiving information on home and family living.

The study grew out of a need recognized by the home economics Extension staff and other Extension workers. It was felt that more effective leadership might be rendered in working toward better family living if we could see more accurately the real situation existing among the families we serve through the home economics Extension program in North Carolina.

Through a series of discussion settings, the members of the state home economics Extension staff reviewed and interpreted national, state, and county family living trends and their implications, and the home economics Extension program emphases and methods used over a 5-year period. National and state studies which had previously been made in family living and home economics were also examined.

A Brief History

Home demonstration work among Negroes in North Carolina is truly a story of growth and progress. The over-all goal has always been to help people live better through improved personal, family, and community living.

Records indicate that the work was organized in 1917 when the agents worked two months out of a year. Their major areas of emphasis were gardening, canning, sanitation, and food preparation.

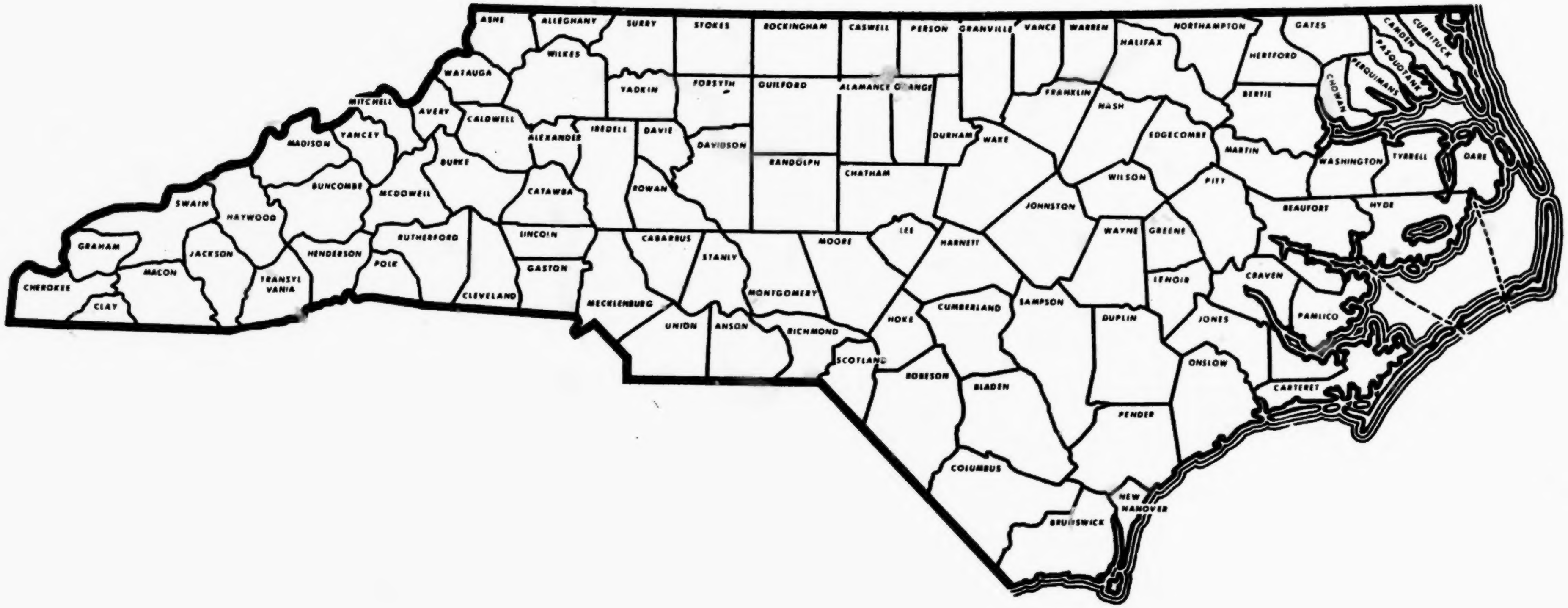
In 1922, six counties were organized with a full-time agent. Those counties were Wake, Wayne, Anson, Beaufort, Johnston, and Columbus. At the end of the 1922 reporting year, there were 61 organized girls' clubs and 62 organized women's clubs, with total enrollments of each being slightly over 1,900.

Today, home economics Extension work among Negroes in the state is organized in 52 counties. These counties, according to the 1960 Census, include 90 per cent of North Carolina's Negro rural farm population.

The scope of reaching homemakers with family living information has broadened tremendously over the years. The work of home agents goes beyond the 669 organized home demonstration clubs with a total of 19,209 members and the 821 4-H clubs with a total membership of 31,106 girls. Home economics Extension agents are effectively using a variety of personal, mass, and group media in carrying out programs to rural and urban families.

Sample Counties in Which Study Was Made

Other Counties With Negro Home Economics Agents at time of Study


ASHE
ALLEGHANY
SURRY
STOKES
ROCKINGHAM
CASWELL
PERSON
GRANVILLE
VANCE
WARREN
NORTHAMPTON
GATES
CURRITUCK
CAMDEN
PASQUOTANK
PERQUIMANS
CHOWAN
HERTFORD
HALIFAX
BERTIE
WILKES
WATAUGA
YADKIN
FORSYTH
GUILFORD
ALAMANCE
ORANGE
FRANKLIN
NASH
MITCHELL
AVERY
CALDWELL
ALEXANDER
IREDELL
DAVIE
DAVIDSON
DURHAM
WAKE
EDGECOMBE
MARTIN
WASHINGTON
TYRRELL
DARE
MADISON
YANCEY
BURKE
CATAWBA
RANDOLPH
CHATHAM
WILSON
PITT
BUNCOMBE
MCDOWELL
ROWAN
JOHNSTON
BEAUFORT
HYDE
SWAIN
HAYWOOD
LINCOIN
LEE
WAYNE
GREENE
GRAHAM
JACKSON
HENDERSON
RUTHERFORD
CABARRUS
MOORE
HARNETT
STANLY
CHEROKEE
MACON
TRANSYLVANIA
POLK
GASTON
LENOIR
CRAVEN
CLEVELAND
MONTGOMERY
CLAY
MECKLENBURG
CUMBERLAND
SAMPSON
PAMLICO
JONES
HOKE
DUPLIN
UNION
ANSON
RICHMOND
ONSLOW
SCOTLAND
ROBESON
BLADEN
CARTERET
PENDER
COLUMBUS
NEW HANOVER
BRUNSWICK

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES WITH NEGRO HOME ECONOMICS AGENTS
AND
SAMPLE COUNTIES

Procedures Used In Conducting The Study

Publicity in Preparation. In preparing the homemakers and the other people of North Carolina for the study, intensive use was made of radio, newspapers, television, letters, public meetings, etc., prior to and during the study process.

Immediately after the study plans were completed and approved in February 1960, home economics agents and other Extension workers began explaining to local, district, state, and county groups the purposes of the study and anticipated values.

By October 1960, when the sample counties were announced, agents in most of the 52 counties had used some means to inform the public about the proposed study. Between the time the sample counties were selected and the week of November 10, when the interviewing was done, home agents in these counties did special news stories, radio and television broadcasts, circular letters, and made visits to further explain why the study would be conducted and the procedure to be followed. They solicited the cooperation of everyone. During the same period, the Department of Agricultural Information at North Carolina State published special stories in the State's leading newspapers.

The Sample. Two types of sampling procedures were used in selecting homemakers to be interviewed—one sampling plan was used for home demonstration club members and one for nonclub members.

The plan called for 500 members and 500 nonmembers. This was considered to be the maximum number that would be practical for interviewing and for computation of data. It was also felt that these numbers would provide an adequate sample.

Random area sampling was used in selecting nonclub families. The sample was designed to include farm, rural nonfarm, and urban families. The sample areas were drawn by Dr. Earl A. Houseman, statistical clearance officer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Nine counties were selected as follows: Guilford, Mecklenburg, Orange, Richmond, Pasquotank, Halifax, Beaufort, Johnston, and Robeson.

Club members were chosen from the most recent membership lists in the nine counties. Systematic list sampling was used.

Method of Data Collection and Processing. Personal interviews were conducted with 572 nonmembers and 498 members. State and county Extension staff members and lay leaders were trained in six-hour sessions for the interviewing. Approximately 80 interviewers were used (20 professional and 60 lay leaders).

Precoded questionnaires and IBM tabulation were used. Data were processed in the statistical units of North Carolina State and in the Division of Research and Training, Federal Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Analysis of Data. Analysis plans included simple relationship and comparative analysis of percentages. Significance tests were not used. The percentage differences are shown in text tables.

Unless otherwise specified, percentages shown were based on the total number in the groups presented. The reader should give careful attention when reading the various percentages to note the base upon which percentages are calculated.

Throughout the entire study, members are compared with nonmembers. However, in the relationship analysis, emphasis was given to the relationship rather than to members and nonmembers.

1 Residence

The study revealed that most home demonstration members were from rural nonfarm homes, followed very closely with those from rural farm, with the smallest proportion coming from urban areas. Rural nonfarm was defined as living in the open country, not on a farm or in towns of less than 2,500 population.

In the nonmember group, the largest percentage was also from rural nonfarm families, while urban homemakers were next in order. Farm homemakers had the smallest proportion of nonmembers represented in the study. The 1960 population census shows that of the total Negro population in the state, 41 per cent is urban, 24 per cent farm, and 35 per cent rural nonfarm.

TABLE 1. WHERE THEY LIVED

Place of Residence	Percentages Members	Nonmembers
On a farm	42	25
In country, not on a farm	39	33
In town with less than 2,500	7	10
Town or city, 2,500-10,000	4	8
City of more than 10,000	5	22
Surburban area	3	2

1. Forty-two per cent of the members live on farms as compared with 25 per cent of the nonmembers.
2. Forty-seven per cent of the members come from rural nonfarm homes as compared with 43 per cent of the nonmembers.
3. Eleven per cent of the members lived in urban areas as compared with 32 per cent of the nonmember homemakers.

In the early years of home demonstration work in North Carolina, the work was conducted primarily among farm families; however during recent years the proportion of farm families has declined, while that of rural nonfarm and urban families has increased. The 1960 North Carolina annual report of Negro county Extension agents shows that of all families assisted directly or indirectly in making some change in homemaking practices during the year, 58 per cent were farm, 26 per cent were rural nonfarm, and 16 per cent were urban. Five years before, the proportion of families assisted was 72 per cent farm, 19 per cent were rural nonfarm, and 9 per cent were urban.

Some Differences by Residence

Education by Residence: Urban members and nonmembers as a whole tended to have more education than the farm and rural nonfarm homemakers.

The rural nonfarm nonmembers had the highest percentage of any residence group with education under five grades. About two-thirds of the farm and rural nonfarm members completed no more than eight grades in school, as compared with slightly more than half of the urban homemakers completing not more than eight grades.

Of the nonmembers, 78 per cent of those who lived on a farm, 68 per cent of the rural nonfarm, and 52 per cent of the urban homemakers had completed no more than eight grades in school.

More than one-third (35 per cent) of the farm members and more than one-third (37 per cent) of the rural nonfarm members had at least some high school training, as compared with almost half (48 per cent) of the urban members.

Twenty-two per cent of the farm nonmembers had some high school training as compared with 32 per cent of the rural nonfarm homemakers and 48 per cent of the urban nonmember homemakers.

The educational level of the members is compared in more detail with that of nonmembers by residence in table 2.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Years of School Completed	Percentages					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban
Under 5 grades	16	14	14	20	24	14
5-6 grades	15	16	13	26	18	16
7-8 grades	34	33	25	32	26	22
1-3 years high school	16	22	23	16	22	26
4 years high school or more	19	15	25	6	10	22

Family Income as Related to Residence of Homemaker. About the same percentage of farm (47) and urban (48) members reported cash incomes of less than $2000 (see table 3). A higher percentage of rural nonfarm members reported less than $2000 of family income than did the other two member residence groups. Among the nonmember families, a higher percentage of the urban families reported $4000 and over than did those in other residence groups.

TABLE 3. COMPARISON OF FAMILY INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Family Income Level	Place of Residence and Percentages in Each Income Group					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban
Under $1,000	23	30	24	48	43	32
$1,000-$1,999	24	31	24	25	31	28
$2,000-$3,999	37	29	36	18	19	28
$4,000 and Over	16	10	16	9	7	12

2

Home Ownership And And Tenure

Approximately 7 out of 10 member families (69 per cent) and about 4 out of 10 nonmember families (43 per cent) owned the homes they lived in at the time of the survey. Home ownership was defined as completely owning or having purchased a home that was being paid for.

Table 4 shows that 45 per cent of the member families who lived on farms owned all the land they farmed; 19 per cent owned part and rented part; and 36 per cent rented all the land they farmed. This compared with 35 per cent of the nonmember families owning all the land farmed; 5 per cent owning part and renting part; and 60 per cent renting all land farmed.

TABLE 4. HOME OWNERSHIP AND LAND TENURE

Tenure	Percent Member Families	Percent Nonmember Families
Owned home lived in	**69**	**43**
Rented home lived in	**31**	**57**
Owned all land farmed (if farmers)	**45**	**35**
Rented all land farmed	**36**	**60**
Owned part, rented part of land farmed	**19**	**5**

Some Differences by Home Ownership

Home Ownership Related to Reported Family Income. The income information is based on estimates by the homemaker and other family members who may have been present at the time of the interview. However, there is a consistent trend toward home ownership as the reported family income increased.

The highest percentage owning homes was in the group reporting $4000 or more of family income. Other comparisons are shown in the table below:

TABLE 5. HOME OWNERSHIP AND FAMILY INCOME

	Income Groups and Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
Tenure	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Owning	**65**	**64**	**71**	**81**	**37**	**42**	**44**	**63**
Renting	**35**	**36**	**29**	**19**	**63**	**58**	**56**	**37**

Home Ownership Related to Number of Years of School Completed of Homemaker. The following table does not show any consistent differences in home ownership by educational level of the homemaker. It was pointed out earlier that a higher per cent of member families than nonmember families owned their homes.

TABLE 6. HOME OWNERSHIP RELATED TO NUMBER OF YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED OF HOMEMAKER

	School Years Completed and Percent Owning Homes									
	Members					Nonmembers				
Tenure	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 years h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 years h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Owning home	65	72	66	74	71	40	49	40	35	58
Renting home	35	28	34	26	29	60	51	60	65	42

Home Ownership Related to Age of Homemakers. In general, home ownership increased with age of the homemaker. Nonmember families' home ownership increased with age of the homemaker. The range was from 17 per cent for those under 30 to 60 per cent for those 60 and over.

TABLE 7. HOME OWNERSHIP AND AGE OF HOMEMAKER

	Age Group and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
Tenure	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 yrs. and over	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 yrs. and over
Owning	58	52	69	76	82	17	40	49	49	60
Renting	42	48	31	24	18	83	60	51	51	40

McCORMICK
FARMA
C

3

Their Ages

Home demonstration members were generally older than nonmembers. Seventy-three per cent of all home demonstration club members were 40 years of age or over, as compared with 55 per cent of nonmember homemakers. The same proportion, or almost half the members and nonmembers, were 30-49 years old. This is the age of high participation in formally organized groups. This is also the age span when families are likely to have children at home in any or all age groups. However, more of those under 30 may be expected to have children under school age than women 30 years and over.

The fact that there is a higher percentage of women 50 years old and over as club members than is found among the nonmember group may indicate that once these women join, they tend to remain as members. Since the older group is now recognized as having special needs, ways should be found to reach those not in organized groups.

Seven per cent of the members were under 30 years old as compared with 18 per cent of the nonmembers.

Over a fourth of the nonmember homemakers were 30-39, as compared with a fifth of the members.

In general, social participation studies show that women under 30 do not join formally organized groups to the same extent as older women.

TABLE 8. AGES OF CLUB MEMBERS COMPARED WITH NONMEMBERS

Age Groups	Percentages	
	Members	Nonmembers
Under 30 years	7	18
30-39 years	20	27
40-49 years	28	21
50-59 years	23	14
60 years and over	22	20

Some Differences by Age

Receiving Welfare as Related to Age of Homemaker. In seven per cent of the member families and 12 per cent of the nonmember families, at least one person received funds from public welfare.

The proportion of these families increased with the age of the homemaker. Among member families, the percentages increased from 6 per cent for families where the homemaker was 30 to 39 years old to 13 per cent if the homemaker was 60 years old or over.

For the nonmember families, the percentages ranged from 5 per cent where the homemaker was under 30 to 22 per cent if the homemaker was 60 years old or over.

Age of Homemakers as Related to Number of Years of School Completed. Women under 30 years old had completed more years of school than women who were older. Twenty-two per cent of the members and 11 per cent of the nonmembers 60 years old and over had some high school training.

TABLE 9. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AS RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKER

Years of School Completed	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & Over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & Over
Under 5 grades	—	5	9	18	34	2	11	21	25	43
5-6 grades	3	6	19	20	17	12	12	19	29	30
7-8 grades	25	24	35	42	27	24	27	33	32	16
1-3 years high school	30	36	18	12	12	37	32	18	11	4
4 years high school or more	42	29	19	8	10	25	18	9	3	7

4

Family Composition

Three per cent of the members and four per cent of the nonmembers lived alone.

At the other extreme, eight per cent of the members and nonmembers reported 10 or more people in the family.

The average size of the household (family) for members and nonmembers was about the same—4.92 people for members and 4.83 for nonmembers. The 1960 Population Census for North Carolina indicates that the average size family for nonwhites is 4.50.

Approximately half the members and nonmembers reported five or more people living in their homes at the time of the survey, as may be seen from table 10.

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS AT TIME OF SURVEY

	Members		Nonmembers	
Number in Family	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One	14	3	22	4
Two	93	19	107	18
Three	82	17	88	15
Four	67	13	69	12
Five	55	11	79	14
Six	43	9	61	11
Seven	44	9	43	8
Eight	29	6	35	6
Nine	27	5	24	4
Ten or more	42	8	43	8

No information was obtained on the number of rooms per house. However, most of the interviewers observed that houses were inadequate as to number of rooms per person.

Other Adults Living in Home. Twenty-one per cent of the members and 16 per cent of the nonmembers reported that there were three adults living in their homes. This included the homemakers themselves.

Twelve per cent of the members and 7 per cent of the nonmembers said there were four or more adults in the homes. At the other extreme were eight per cent of the members and 14 per cent of the nonmembers with no other adult in the home.

Eighteen per cent of the members and 24 per cent of the nonmembers did not have husbands living at home when the interviews were taken. It was not determined whether the husbands were living or not.

Children in the Home. Almost three-fourths (73 per cent) of the members and nonmembers (80 per cent) had one or more children under 20 years of age living in their homes at the time of the survey. The children may or may not have been of the immediate family.

There was an average of about 3.3 children in the homes of the members who reported any children in the home. The average was 3.7 for nonmembers. About one-half of all the children were under 10 years of age.

Tables 11 and 12 provide a more adequate description of the percentages of families with children in the different age groups and of the percentages of the total number of children in each age group.

TABLE 11. PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN IN THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS

Age Groups	Percentages Members	 Nonmembers
Under 6 years	24	33
6-9 years	21	25
Boys 10-14 years	16	14
Girls 10-14 years	16	13
Boys 15-19 years	11	9
Girls 15-19 years	12	6

There were 1,285 children under 20 years old in the homes of the members and 1,466 in the homes of nonmembers. Table 12 shows that almost a fourth of the children in members' homes and one-third of those in nonmembers' homes were under 6 years old.

Sixty per cent of the members and 52 per cent of the nonmembers had children in the home 10 through 19 years old. These are the usual ages during which children are members of 4-H Clubs.

TABLE 12. PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN THE HOME IN THE VARIOUS GROUPS

Age Groups	Percentages* Members	Percentages* Nonmembers
Under 6 years	37	45
6-9 years	36	39
Boys 10-14 years	30	29
Girls 10-14 years	30	26
Boys 15-19 years	21	20
Girls 15-19 years	25	15

Differences in Selected Characteristics as Related to Whether or Not There Were Children in the Home Under 20 Years of Age

Comparisons were made on a number of factors or characteristics between homemakers with and without children at home under 20 years old. Certain items were also related to ages of children in the home. It should be pointed out that when items were related to ages of children, the relationships were not discrete regarding the specific ages of children. For example, if there was a difference in the percentage of homemakers doing a certain thing with children under 6 years old and children 6-9 years old, this did not mean that there were only children of this age group. There may or may not have been children in any or all of the other age groups.

Children in Home as Related to Number of Years of School Completed by Homemaker. The following figures show the percentages of homemakers in each educational level with and without children.

TABLE 13. CHILDREN IN HOME AS RELATED TO NUMBER OF YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY HOMEMAKER

Highest Number of Years of School Completed	Percentages Members With Children At Home	Percentages Members No Children At Home	Percentages Nonmembers With Children At Home	Percentages Nonmembers No Children At Home
Under 5 grades	12	24	16	30
5-6 grades	13	19	18	24
7-8 grades	34	29	28	19
1-3 years high school	23	12	26	11
4 years high school or more	18	16	12	16

Table 13 shows that homemakers who had children at home had higher educational levels than those without children. Another factor that probably contributed to this was that there were fewer children at home if the homemakers were older, and the older homemakers had less education than the younger ones.

---

* These percentages add to more than 100 due to families having children in more than one age group.

Income Levels by Children in the Home. As in the case of educational levels, there were higher percentages of members and nonmembers in the lower brackets if there were no children in the home. Again, this may be due to a combination of factors. Age and education may also be an influence. It may be recalled that more than 4 out of 10 members and more than 3 out of 10 nonmembers were 50 years old or over. Incomes of the older people in general were lower and there were smaller percentages with children in the home.

TABLE 14. INCOME LEVELS BY CHILDREN IN THE HOME

Income Levels	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Children At Home	No Children At Home	With Children At Home	No Children At Home
Less than $1000	20	43	38	50
$1000-1999	26	31	30	24
$2000-3999	39	19	23	18
$4000 & Over	15	7	9	8

Employment of Homemakers Related to Children in the Home. About the same per cent of members with and without children were employed out of the home in some degree. However, among nonmembers, a higher per cent without children were employed to some extent. A slightly higher percentage of both members and nonmembers were employed 35 hours a week or more, if there were no children at home under 20 years old.

TABLE 15. EMPLOYMENT OF HOMEMAKERS RELATED TO CHILDREN IN THE HOME

Employment Status Weekly	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Children At Home	No Children At Home	With Children At Home	No Children At Home
Not employed	58	59	63	58
35 hours or more	14	18	12	15
20 hours-34 hours	13	7	10	14
Less than 20 hours	15	16	15	13

In calculations not shown in the text, there was one other noticeable trend. There was some tendency for a higher percentage of members to be employed to some extent if there were no children at home under 10 years of age. The number of children in these younger age groups did not seem to affect the employment status of the mother.

Home Sewing as Related to Children in the Home. Sixty-six per cent of the members and 44 per cent of the nonmembers with children in the home did home sewing as compared with 50 per cent of the members and 30 per cent of the nonmembers when there were no children under 20 years old living in the home.

Wanting Information on Feeding Their Families as Related to Children in the Home. Seventy-two per cent of the members and 62 per cent of the nonmembers with children at home said they felt the need for more information on how to feed their families. This contrasts with 64 per cent of the members and 49 per cent of the nonmembers with no children at home who said they felt the need for more information. Again it may be pointed out that there may be other factors such as age and education that may influence this attitude. It does point out, however, that homemakers with children may be more receptive to further education on better nutrition for their families.

Fifty-eight per cent of the members and 56 per cent of the nonmembers with children indicated that they had one or more children who disliked some foods.

Organization Memberships Related to Children in the Home. The percentages showing comparisons between the number of organizations other than home demonstration clubs to which women with and without children belonged is shown in table 16.

TABLE 16. ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIPS RELATED TO CHILDREN IN THE HOME

	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
Number of Organizations	With Children At Home	No Children At Home	With Children At Home	No Children At Home
None	10	7	21	19
One	16	16	36	30
Two	20	20	20	16
Three	17	15	13	14
Four	15	20	4	9
Five or more	22	22	6	12

There were only slight differences in percentages belonging to any organizations or the number belonged to if the homemaker did not have children in the home. This was especially true among the home demonstration club members. For nonmembers the differences were greater after the number of organizations reached four or more. However, due to the small numbers belonging to four or more, the percentages may not be too significant.

Neither were there any significant differences by ages of children and the number of organizations to which homemakers belonged.

Only a relatively small number of women said that they believed having small children in the home was one reason why women did not belong to home demonstration clubs. The relationship mentioned above is in line with the thinking of these women.

First Choices of Media for Receiving Information as Related to Children in the Home. Both members and nonmembers named radio as first choice to a greater extent if there were no children under 20 years old living at home. On the other hand more women with children preferred meetings than did women without children. First choice for television was reversed for members and nonmembers if there were children. See table 17.

TABLE 17. PERCENTAGES OF FIRST CHOICES FOR MEDIA WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN IN THE HOME

Media (First Choices Only)	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Children At Home	No Children At Home	With Children At Home	No Children At Home
Radio	15	21	28	39
Television	13	17	22	13
Newspapers	7	7	8	10
Magazines	4	3	7	7
Bulletins, Leaflets	4	4	4	4
Meetings	38	31	16	13
Letters	19	17	15	14

Family Life Concerns of Homemakers With and Without Children at Home. Sixty per cent of the members and 53 per cent of the nonmembers with children under 20 years old living at home said they had problems or concerns they would like to discuss with others. Of those members without children at home, 52 per cent said they had concerns they would sometimes would like to discuss or receive advice on. While the differences were not great, homemakers with children at home felt the need for advice on family problems to a greater extent than those with no children at home.

Among the nonmembers there was a slight trend toward a higher percentage having concerns if there were children in two categories—those with boys 10-14 years old and girls 15-19 years old.

Among the members, a slightly higher percentage said they had problems if there were boys at home in the 10-14 age group than those with children in the other age groups.

5

Their Education

About two-thirds of the members and nonmembers had completed no more than eight grades of formal schooling.

More than one-third of both members and nonmembers had at least some high school training.

Six per cent of the members and four per cent of the nonmembers had some college training.

The following table shows the range of educational levels for members and nonmembers.

TABLE 18. HIGHEST NUMBER OF YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY HOMEMAKER

School Years Completed	Percentages	
	Members	Nonmembers
No Schooling	1	3
1st-4th grade	14	16
5th-6th grade	15	19
7th-8th grade	33	27
1-3 years high school.	19	22
4 years high school	12	9
1-3 years college	4	2
4 years college or more	2	2

Home Economics Training

Slightly more than a fourth of the members and about one-third of the nonmembers had studied home economics in high school.

Six per cent of the members and three per cent of the nonmembers had received home economics training for adult home economics classes.

Two per cent of the members and two per cent of the nonmembers studied home economics in college.

Some Differences by School Years Completed

More members with some high school training worked full-time away from home than those with less schooling. There was no clear relationship between education and part-time employment of members and nonmembers.

TABLE 19. EMPLOYMENT RELATED TO NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

Employment	School Years Completed and Percentages Employed at Each Level									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Not at all	66	60	59	59	47	69	65	59	58	56
35 hrs. or more	11	11	11	21	25	11	9	14	14	18
20-24 hrs.	4	12	15	11	12	10	8	11	12	15
Less than 20 hrs.	19	17	15	9	16	10	18	16	16	11

Some Differences as Related to Home Economics Training in High School

Calculations were made to show if there were differences in certain items between homemakers who had home economics training in high school and those who did not have such training.

> *NOTE: In the following pages all references to home economics training are to home economics in high school. Very few of the sample had received home economics training other than in high school and in home demonstration clubs.*

Reported Family Income as Related to Home Economics Training. Homemakers who had some home economics training in high school reported higher family incomes than those with no home economics training in high school.

The comparisons are shown below.

TABLE 20. FAMILY INCOME RELATED TO HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL

Income Group	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training
Less than $1000	11	31	20	51
$1000-$1999	26	28	31	27
$2000-$3999	43	30	31	17
$4000 and over	20	11	18	5

The same general trend was found in a National Study of Home Demonstration Club Members in the United States in 1957.[1]

---

[1] Fessenden, Jewell G., Extension Analyst, *Home Demonstration Members and Their Families,* Extension Service Circular 520, USDA, 1957.

The conclusion is not made that home economics training is the direct causal factor toward higher incomes. There may be several contributing factors, such as job opportunities and higher educational levels for those who had an opportunity to take home economics. The educational level of the majority of the homemakers studied was less than high school.

Employment Related to Home Economics Training. A higher percentage of members and nonmembers were employed out of the home for pay if they had home economics training in high school. Table 21 shows the findings.

TABLE 21. EMPLOYMENT RELATED TO HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL

	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
Employment Status	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training
Not at all	51	60	56	64
35 hrs. or more per week	25	12	16	11
20-34 hrs. per week	11	12	14	10
Less than 20 hrs. per week	13	16	14	15

It will be pointed up in another section of the report that 42 per cent of the members and 38 per cent of the nonmembers in the sample were employed out of the home.

Home Sewing Related to Home Economics Training. Seventy-three per cent of the members who had home economics training in high school did sewing as compared with 57 per cent of those without home economics training.

Among the nonmembers, 48 per cent with home economics training did home sewing in comparison with 37 per cent of those without such training.

One other comparison was made regarding home sewing as related to home economics training—the number of dresses the homemakers made for themselves. Twenty-four per cent of the members with home economics training made 3 or more house dresses as compared with 20 per cent of those without home economics training.

Eleven per cent of the nonmembers with home economics training made 3 or more house dresses as compared with 8 per cent of those without home economics training. Home economics training made no difference in the number of "better" dresses made by members or nonmembers.

Planning Ahead for Use of Family Income as Related to Home Economics Training. The relationship between homemakers with home economics training and making plans ahead for spending the family income is shown in table 22.

Adequacy of planning was not studied. The replies were entirely in terms of what the homemakers considered as planning for the use of income. The question was not asked whether plans were written. Interviewers observed that some homemakers indicated plans were written, while others said they had in mind how money was to be spent or saved. Some indicated that they could not plan ahead due to irregular incomes and others said they did not know how to plan because of low incomes, and they just had "to make it go around."

Kinds of Furnishings to Buy, Make, or Have Made During Next 2 or 3 Years as Related to Home Economics Training

Comparisons by home economics training were made to determine if there were differences in plans for acquiring slipcovers, draperies, or curtains, or reupholstering or refinishing furniture.

Slipcovers. There was practically no difference in the percentage of members planning to acquire slipcovers between those who had home economics training and those who did not. However, a higher percentage of those with home economics training planned to make their slipcovers than those without this training. The findings for nonmembers were slightly different as shown in table 23.

Draperies or Curtains. The category in which there was the greatest difference was in members planning to make their own draperies or curtains. Forty-four per cent of those with home economics training planned to make their own, as compared with 32 per cent of the members without home economics training. Other differences are shown in table 24.

Reupholstering or Refinishing Furniture. The greatest difference among members was in the category of planning to do their own reupholstering or furniture refinishing during the next 2 or 3 years, as shown in the table 25. However, as in the case of nonmembers, the greatest difference was in the category of none planned.

TABLE 22. PLANNING AHEAD FOR USE OF FAMILY INCOME AS RELATED TO HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL

Degree of Planning	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training
No planning ahead	12	24	24	39
Plans for all or most of income	47	43	48	30
Plans for part of income	41	33	28	31

TABLE 23. PLANS TO ACQUIRE SLIPCOVERS RELATED TO HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL

Plans to Acquire Slipcovers	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training
To buy ready-made	17	21	34	28
To make	35	27	14	11
To have made	7	9	8	7
None Planned	41	43	44	54

TABLE 24. PLANS TO ACQUIRE DRAPERIES AS RELATED TO HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL

Plans to Acquire Draperies or Curtains	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training
To buy ready-made	38	33	49	39
To make	44	32	21	15
To have made	2	3	3	3
None planned	16	32	27	43

TABLE 25. PLANS TO REUPHOLSTER OR REFINISH FURNITURE RELATED TO HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL

Plans to Reupholster or Refinish	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training
To buy ready-made	8	9	10	10
To make	30	23	8	6
Have it done	14	13	19	12
None planned	48	55	63	72

Some Differences in Food Conservation Practices as Related to Home Economics Training

Home Canning of Certain Foods—Tomatoes or Juice and Certain Green or Yellow Vegetables as Related to Home Economics Training. A higher percentage of members with home economics training canned foods than those without such training. This was not true of nonmembers. Of the total group of nonmembers, 51 per cent did can some of the foods mentioned.

TABLE 26. HOME CANNING OF CERTAIN FOODS—TOMATOES OR JUICE AND CERTAIN GREEN OR YELLOW VEGETABLES RELATED TO HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING

Home Canning	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training
Canning any of specified foods	83	77	45	54

Home Freezing as Related to Home Economics Training. Both members and nonmembers with home economics training froze strawberries and/or some of the green or yellow vegetables asked about to a greater extent than those without home economics training.

TABLE 27. HOME FREEZING OF STRAWBERRIES AND CERTAIN GREEN OR YELLOW VEGETABLES AS RELATED TO HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING

Home Freezing	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training
Freezing strawberries and certain green or yellow vegetables	53	41	26	18

The same trend was true for freezing beef, pork, lamb or fish. Forty-five per cent of the members and 18 per cent of the nonmembers with home economics training froze some of the above mentioned foods. This compared with 36 per cent of the members and 10 per cent of the nonmembers without home economics training who froze some of the foods named.

Wanting Information on Feeding the Family as Related to Home Economics Training

There were only slight differences in the percentages of members and nonmembers feeling the need for information on feeding their families as related to home economics training.

There were differences, however, in the percentage of those desiring specific types of information by whether or not the homemaker has had home economics training. These differences were greater among nonmembers than members.

TABLE 28. WANTING INFORMATION ON FEEDING FAMILY AS RELATED TO HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING

Information Desired: Feeling Need for Information on Certain Subjects	Percentages*			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training
Feeling need for any information	**71**	**70**	**62**	**57**
Planning Meals	**48**	**46**	**41**	**12**
Preparing Meals	**45**	**42**	**38**	**20**
Canning	**46**	**42**	**33**	**20**
Freezing Foods	**40**	**35**	**26**	**41**
Gardening	**32**	**33**	**26**	**41**
Selecting, Buying, Storing Foods	**38**	**35**	**30**	**36**
Special Diets	**30**	**27**	**21**	**47**

Many of the interviewers observed that club members often said they received the information needed through the home demonstration club. It is interesting to note, however, that there was a greater feeling of need for information on feeding their families than those without such training. There were four exceptions to this trend among nonmembers. These were in freezing foods, gardening, selecting, buying and storing foods, and on special diets. The latter ranked highest among subjects on which information was wanted by nonmembers, regardless of home economics training.

Drinking Less Than Two Cups of Milk Daily as Related to Home Economics Training

Children. Thirty-three per cent of the members and 42 per cent of the nonmembers with home economics training said they had one or more children under 20 years old who drank less than 2 cups of milk daily. The percentages for those without home economics training were 43 per cent for members and 61 per cent for nonmembers.

Homemakers. About one-half of the members (49 per cent) and almost two-thirds (64 per cent) of the nonmembers with home economics training said they drank less than 2 cups of milk daily. The percentages drinking less than 2 cups were 66 per cent for both members and nonmembers who did not have home economics training. The differences between nonmembers with and without home economics training was negligible.

---

* Percentages on kind of information calculated on totals, not just on those wanting information.

Husband of Homemakers. Fifty-two per cent of the husbands of members and 55 per cent of husbands of nonmembers with home economics training did not drink as much as 2 cups of milk daily.

The percentages for husbands of homemakers without home economics training were 64 per cent for members and 66 per cent for nonmembers.

Time Spent Preparing Average Dinner Meal as Related to Home Economics Training

Table 29 shows no outstanding differences in the time spent in preparing the average dinner meal as related to home economics training in high school.

TABLE 29. TIME SPENT IN PREPARING AVERAGE DINNER MEAL AS RELATED TO HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING

Time Spent	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training
Less than 30 minutes	3	6	7	7
30 minutes to 1 hour	46	42	34	39
1-2 hours	38	44	48	42
2 hours or more*	13	8	11	12

TABLE 30. PLANNING MEALS AHEAD AS RELATED TO HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING

When Plans are Made	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training
When going to the kitchen to cook	14	20	19	35
One-two meals ahead	58	58	49	54
Two-three days ahead	17	15	21	10
More than three days ahead	11	7	11	1

In general, homemakers with home economics training planned ahead to a greater extent than did those with no training. The differences in planning ahead were greater for nonmembers than for members.

---

* The numbers in these categories were too small for differences to be significant.

Family Concerns as Related to Home Economics Training

Home economics training made only slight differences as to whether homemakers said they had concerns or problems regarding family life that they would like to discuss with other people or on which they would like to receive advice.

Percentages showing the small differences are in table 31.

TABLE 31. FAMILY CONCERNS RELATED TO HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING

	Percentages			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training	With Home Economics Training	Without Home Economics Training
Have concerns would like to discuss	61	57	48	51

Summary Statement on Relationship Between Certain Items and Whether or Not the Homemaker Had Training in Home Economics

It should be remembered that those with home economics training also reported higher family incomes. The general educational level of homemakers with home economics training in high school is also higher than those without such training. In some instances, home economics training appeared to combine with being a club member to make differences in favor of home economics training. This may have been the result of continuing education or it may have been the result of several other factors combined.

In some instances, those with home economics training seemed to have a greater recognition of problems or needs than those without the training. It is logical to assume that training in home economics may have oriented the homemakers to a greater recognition and understanding of needs.

6

Family Income

More than half the members and more than two-thirds of the nonmembers reported family incomes of less than $2000 cash for the year 1960. The income findings will need to be accepted with some limitations. The homemakers were asked to give an estimate of total cash income for the year, 1960, in which the study was made. This estimate included income of all members of the household.

About one-third of the members and about one-fifth of the nonmembers reported incomes of $2000-$3999.

Thirteen per cent of the members and nine per cent of the nonmembers reported incomes of $4000 and over.

The table below gives a more detailed income comparison of members and nonmembers and provides more detailed categories.

TABLE 32. ESTIMATED FAMILY CASH INCOME FOR 1960

Estimated Family Net Income	Percentages	
	Members	Nonmembers
Under $500	7	18
$500-999	19	23
$1000-1499	16	19
$1500-1999	11	9
$2000-2999	20	13
$3000-3999	14	9
$4000-4999	6	5
$5000 and over	7	4

Many low income families are represented in home demonstration clubs. However, it appears that the income levels of members were generally higher than those of nonmembers. For example, more than two out of every 10 members reported incomes less than $1000, as compared with four out of every 10 nonmembers.

Sources of Income

While 42 per cent of the members lived on a farm, only 13 per cent said they received all their income from farming. In comparison, 25 per cent of the nonmembers lived on farms with 11 per cent saying they received all their income from farming.

Thirty-one per cent of the members and 15 per cent of the nonmembers received some of their income from farming and some from other sources.

More than half (56 per cent) of the members and three-fourths of the nonmembers received all their income from sources other than farming.

Other Income

Social Security, Pensions, Welfare. Eighteen per cent of the members and 14 per cent of the nonmembers reported families receiving social security.

Nine per cent of the members and 6 per cent of the nonmembers received pension or retirement; while 7 per cent of the members and 12 per cent of the nonmembers received money from public welfare funds.

Thirty-two per cent of the members and 30 per cent of the nonmembers received money from at least one of the above sources. In this connection, it may be recalled that a slightly higher percentage of members than nonmembers were in the older age brackets.

Employment of the Homemaker. Forty-two per cent of the members and 38 per cent of the nonmembers were employed to some extent outside the home. This will be discussed in detail later.

Earning Money Regularly at Home. Twenty-five per cent of the members and 15 per cent of the nonmembers earned some money regularly at home. This will be discussed in detail later.

Robert Lampman defined a "low income person" as "one with an income equivalent to that of a member of a four-person family with total money income of not more than $2500 in 1957." [2]

By another criterion, it is estimated that in 1959 almost one-fifth of the families with nearly one-fourth of the nation's children had low incomes. These are families with incomes below the taxable limit under present federal income tax laws—that is, less than $1,325 for a mother and child, and less than $2,675 for a married couple with two children, and $4,000 for a family of six.[3]

---

[2] Lampman, Robert J., "The Low Income Population and Economics Growth," prepared for the Joint Economic Committee in connection with its *Study of Employment, Growth, and Price Levels* (Study Paper No. 12, Joint Committee Print, 86th Congress, 1st Session), December 16, 1959.

[3] Epstein, Elnora, "Some Effects of Low Income on Children and Their Families," *Social Security Bulletin*, February, 1961, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration.

Some Differences by Family Income Levels

Family Income as Related to Age. In general, as the age of the homemaker increased, the reported cash family income decreased for member and nonmember families.

Twelve per cent of the member families and 33 per cent of the nonmember families in which the homemaker was under 30 years old, reported incomes of less than $1000. In contrast, 38 per cent of the 60 year old and over members and 65 per cent of the nonmembers 60 years old and over reported family incomes of less than $1000. The highest percentages with incomes of more than $4000 were in the 30 to 59 year age group for members. More detailed information on income as related to age groups of homemakers is shown in table 33.

TABLE 33. FAMILY INCOME RELATED TO AGE GROUPS OF HOMEMAKERS

Family Income Level	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30 yrs.	30-39 yrs.	40-49 yrs.	50-59 yrs.	60 and over	Under 30 yrs.	30-39 yrs.	40-49 yrs.	50-59 yrs.	60 and over
Under $1000	12	21	19	32	38	33	26	34	56	65
$1000-1999	27	20	26	29	34	33	34	23	24	25
$2000-3999	52	40	38	29	21	25	27	33	8	9
$4000 and over	9	19	17	10	7	9	13	10	12	1

Family Income Related to Highest Number of Years of School Completed. The higher the educational level of the homemaker, the greater the family income. This was true for both members and nonmembers. For example, 42 per cent of the families in which the member homemaker had less than 5 years of schooling, had incomes of less than $1000, as compared with 8 per cent in which the homemaker was a high school graduate. In contrast, only 4 per cent of those with less than five years of schooling had family incomes of $4000 or more as compared with 24 per cent of those where the homemaker was a high school graduate.

Similarly about two-thirds of the nonmembers with less than five grades of training reported family incomes under $1000 as compared with seventeen per cent of those completing high school.

It should be noted, however, that even among the best educated group, less than one-fourth of the families had incomes of $4000 or more, while one-third of them had incomes under $2000.

TABLE 34. FAMILY INCOME RELATED TO HIGHEST NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY HOMEMAKER

Family Income Levels	School Years Completed and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Under $1000	42	34	29	19	8	65	62	32	26	17
$1000-1999	29	27	30	23	27	20	24	37	37	17
$2000-3999	25	28	31	41	41	13	8	25	24	42
$4000 and Over	4	11	10	17	24	2	6	6	13	24

Income Related to Social Security, Pension or Retirement, and Welfare. The tables indicate that the greater the family income, the less likely it is that someone in the family receives income from social security, pension or retirement, or welfare.

TABLE 35. FAMILIES IN WHICH SOMEONE WAS RECEIVING INCOME FROM ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: SOCIAL SECURITY, PENSION, RETIREMENT OR WELFARE, AS RELATED TO FAMILY INCOME*

Family Income Levels	Percentages Members	Percentages Nonmembers
Under $1000	**43**	**44**
$1000-$1999	**35**	**32**
$2000-$3999	**30**	**11**
$4000 and Over	**14**	**8**

Income as Related to Employment of Homemaker Outside the Home. The higher the family income, the greater the chances that the homemaker worked outside the home. Forty-eight per cent of the members and 54 per cent of those nonmembers whose family incomes were $4000 or more worked outside the home. On the other hand, 32 per cent of the members and 36 per cent of the nonmembers whose family incomes were under $1000 worked outside the home. This is in line with a national study of home demonstration members.

TABLE 36. PERCENTAGES OF HOMEMAKERS WHO WORKED OUTSIDE THE HOME AS RELATED TO FAMILY INCOME*

	Employment Status and Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
Family Income Levels	Not Employed	35 hrs. or more	20-34 hrs.	Less than 20 hrs.	Not Employed	35 hrs. or more	20-34 hrs.	Less than 20 hrs.
Under $1000	**68**	**6**	**7**	**19**	**64**	**9**	**10**	**17**
$1000-$1999	**54**	**10**	**17**	**19**	**65**	**12**	**10**	**13**
$2000-$3999	**57**	**20**	**12**	**11**	**55**	**19**	**12**	**14**
$4000 & Over	**52**	**30**	**9**	**9**	**45**	**21**	**19**	**15**

---

* Percentages do not add to 100 because of different numbers for each category.

[4] Fessenden, Jewell G., *Home Demonstration Members and Their Families,* ESC 520, USDA, 1957.

7

Employment Status

The majority of homemakers in this study were not employed away from home. Fifty-eight per cent of the members and 62 per cent of the nonmembers reported they were not employed outside the home.

Only 15 per cent of the members and 13 per cent of the nonmembers were employed full-time out of the home. Slightly more than one-fourth of the members and one-fourth of the nonmembers worked out of the home on a part-time basis.

Homemakers Doing Farm Work

Some homemakers added to the family income by doing some farm work. Twenty-one per cent of the members and 10 per cent of the nonmembers did year-round farm work. Thirty-four per cent of the members and 26 per cent of the nonmembers worked seasonally on the farm. The type of work included field and truck crops, caring for livestock, dairy cows, poultry, etc.

These data refer to work either on their own farm or to work for pay from someone else. A number of nonfarm as well as farm women reported farm work.

Earning Money Regularly at Home

One-fourth of the members and 15 per cent of the nonmembers reported earning money regularly at home. Caring for children of other people, laundering, and selling produce were methods most frequently reported by members; while among the nonmembers methods reported most often were caring for children, laundering, and renting rooms respectively.

Other means of earning money at home reported by members and nonmembers included sewing for others, and serving meals to others.

Some Differences by Employment

Employment Related to Age of Homemaker. A higher percentage of both members and nonmembers under 50 years old were employed than those beyond that age. Among members, there were only small differences in the percentages employed in the three age groups under 50. However, among nonmembers, the percentage not employed was greatest in the two extreme age groups.

Thirty-two per cent of the nonmembers under 30 were employed as compared with 20 per cent of the nonmembers 60 years old and over. Table 37 shows other comparisons.

TABLE 37. EMPLOYMENT OUTSIDE THE HOME RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKERS

Employment Status	Age Groups and Percentages in Each Age Group Employed									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30 yrs.	30-39 yrs.	40-49 yrs.	50-59 yrs.	60 and over	Under 30 yrs.	30-39 yrs.	40-49 yrs.	50-59 yrs.	60 and over
35 hrs. a week or more	22	22	23	9	4	14	14	18	13	4
20-24 hrs. a week	19	18	14	9	5	7	16	10	13	7
Less than 20 hrs. a week	9	13	14	21	14	12	18	17	18	9
Not employed	50	47	49	61	77	67	52	55	56	80

Employment as Related to Residence. The study shows that about three-fourths of the farm members are not employed at all away from home, as compared with slightly less than half of the rural nonfarm members and 39 per cent of the urban members. In comparison, the proportion of nonmembers not employed at all away from home varied from 77 per cent of those who lived on a farm to 54 per cent of the urban residents.

TABLE 38. EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY RESIDENCE

Employment Status	Percentages					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban
35 hrs. a week or more	6	20	29	5	16	15
20-34 hrs. a week	10	13	14	8	12	11
Less than 20 hrs. a week	10	19	18	10	13	20
Not employed	74	48	39	77	59	54

With two out of every 10 rural nonfarm members and almost three out of every 10 urban members working full-time away from home, it might suggest that there is a need to use methods other than the home demonstration club to more effectively reach the employed homemakers. The fact that some are employed may call for a re-examination of program emphasis, as well as of methods.

8 Home Facilities Conveniences And Newspaper Subscriptions

With a few exceptions, a higher percentage of members than nonmembers reported owning certain facilities and home conveniences, showing a higher level of living in general for member families than for nonmember families. The most noticeable exception was bathrooms. A higher percentage of nonmember homes (35 per cent) had bathrooms than members' (25 per cent). A higher proportion of nonmembers lived in urban areas, and urban houses usually have bathrooms to a greater extent than do farm and open country homes, where most of the members live.

TABLE 39. COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION AND ELECTRICITY

Item	Percentages With Each	
	Members	Nonmembers
Electricity	95	94
Automobile	65	45
Truck	14	9
Telephone	35	27
Radio	81	69
Television	70	59
Daily Newspaper	49	37
Weekly Newspaper	24	17
Transportation to attend meetings	72	41

Table 39 shows that the majority of homemakers have some facilities for receiving information in their homes. However, lack of transportation for attending meetings is more of a problem for nonmembers than for members. In a later section of this report, it will be shown that this was named as one reason why more homemakers do not belong to clubs.

About seven out of ten nonmembers owned radio sets and about six out of ten had television sets. When asked for preferences among seven media on how they liked to receive information, the nonmembers gave radio as first choice, and television and newspapers received almost the same rating for second choice.

Sewing, Cleaning, Laundry Equipment

Electric irons and washing machines were owned by a higher proportion of homemakers than other items in this group.

The fact that only 35 per cent of the nonmembers had sewing machines may account in part for 60 per cent of the nonmembers not doing home sewing. Interviewers noted that nonmembers made the comment fairly often that if they had machines, they would sew.

Interviewers also noted that some homemakers said they had sewing machines or washing machines, but they were not in working order.

Sanitation and Heating Facilities

Greater need exists for improvement in this group of facilities than any other included in the survey. Table 41 shows where the major needs are in this group.

One-fourth of the member families and slightly more than one-third of the nonmember families had bathrooms. Not all of these were complete with hot and cold running water; tub or shower; and flush toilet. Seventy-four per cent of the bathrooms in member homes and 63 per cent of those in nonmember homes were equipped with hot and cold running water, flush toilets, and tub or shower.

When the total populations are considered, only 18 per cent of all the members' homes and 22 per cent of the nonmember homes have completely equipped bathrooms.

More than one-third of all member and nonmember families did not have either a flush or pit toilet.

Kitchen and Food Preparation Equipment and Facilities

A high percentage of members and nonmembers owned mechanical refrigerators. About two-thirds of the members and one-half of the nonmembers had electric or gas stoves for cooking. The others used wood, coal, or kerosene for cooking.

Thirty-seven per cent of the members and 15 per cent of the nonmembers had home freezers. Table 42 shows percentage with kitchen and food preparation equipment items.

Running water in the kitchen is still a major need in about two-thirds of the members' homes and in more than half the nonmembers' homes. A high percentage lived in the country where running water is more expensive and more difficult to secure. Considering the income levels of the families studied, it is encouraging that as many have conveniences as have.

TABLE 40. SEWING, CLEANING AND LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT

Items	Percentages With Each	
	Members	Nonmembers
Sewing Machines:		
None	38	65
Electric	28	15
Treadle	34	20
Electric Iron	94	88
Vacuum Cleaner	20	14
Washing Machine:		
None	25	44
Automatic	7	10
Non-automatic	68	46
Clothes Dryer	1	1

TABLE 41. SANITATION AND HEATING FACILITIES

Item	Percentages With Each	
	Members	Nonmembers
Bathroom:	25	35
Hot running water in bathroom*	80	65
Cold running water in bathroom*	96	95
Tub or shower in bathroom*	84	79
Flush toilet in bathroom*	98	99
Flush toilet**	24	35
Pit toilet**	37	27
Other toilet**	36	31
No toilet	3	8
Screens:		
All doors and windows	60	50
Parts of doors and windows	33	36
No screens	7	14
Heating Systems:***		
Floor furnace, circulating heater or central furnace	33	30
Separate heaters—different rooms	67	67
Open fireplaces	5	6

* Percentages for hot and cold running water, tub or shower and flush toilet are based on the number with bathrooms.

** The kind of toilet is based on total in survey.

*** Some had more than one type of heating.

TABLE 42. KITCHEN AND FOOD PREPARATION EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

Item	Percentages With Each	
	Members	Nonmembers
Refrigerator:		
Electric or gas	93	87
Ice	3	4
None	4	9
Electric or gas stove for cooking	65	51
Wood, coal or kerosene	39	50
Kitchen sink	39	40
Home freezer	37	15
Freezer or rental locker space	43	17
Running water in kitchen:		
Hot	23	25
Cold	32	41
No running water in kitchen	65	58
Pressure canner in working order	26	6
Pressure sauce pan	8	5
Electric dishwasher	1	1

A fairly high percentage (43 per cent) of members owned home freezers and/or rented freezer lockers. This compared with 17 per cent of the nonmembers owning either a home freezer or renting freezer locker space. Twenty-six per cent of the members and six per cent of the nonmembers owned a pressure canner.

Does this suggest the need for providing information on the use of this equipment for home conservation of foods?

How can homemakers be helped to care for and use the facilities they have to the best advantage?

What do they need to be taught about health and sanitation without proper facilities for waste disposal of all kinds and without hot and cold running water?

Some Differences by Equipment and Facilities

Running Water as Related to Residence. Seventy per cent of the farm members, 68 per cent of the rural nonfarm members, and 32 per cent of the urban members indicated they had no running water in the kitchen. In comparison, 86 per cent of the farm nonmembers; 77 per cent of the nonfarm nonmembers; and 11 per cent of the urban nonmembers had no running water in the kitchen.

Among farm and rural nonfarm members, the proportion with hot and cold running water was greater than that of the nonmember homemakers in similar residence groups. The proportion of urban nonmembers, however, with hot and cold running water was greater than that of the urban members, as table 43 indicates.

TABLE 43. KITCHEN FACILITIES AS RELATED TO RESIDENCE

Facility	Percentages					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban
Cold running water in kitchen	26	29	68	12	22	89
Hot running water in kitchen	20	22	43	7	13	54
No running water in kitchen	70	68	32	86	77	11
Kitchen sinks	34	38	61	17	23	80
Home freezer	52	25	29	27	12	11
Electric or gas stove	58	69	73	34	49	66
Wood or kerosene stove	47	35	29	68	52	33

Home Freezers as Related to Residence. A higher proportion of farm than nonfarm homemakers had home freezers.

Wood or Kerosene, Electric or Gas Stoves as Related to Residence. Among members and nonmembers, higher percentages of both rural nonfarm and urban homemakers had electric or gas stoves for cooking.

Kitchen Sinks as Related to Residence. Thirty-four per cent of the farm members and 17 per cent of farm nonmembers reported having a kitchen sink; 38 per cent of the rural nonfarm members and 23 per cent of the rural nonfarm nonmembers reported having kitchen sinks; 61 per cent of the urban members and 80 per cent of the urban nonmembers reported having this facility.

Bathrooms and Toilet Facilities as Related to Residence

Bathrooms. Sixteen per cent of the farm, 24 per cent of the rural nonfarm, and 61 per cent of the urban member families reported bathrooms. In comparison, 5 per cent of the farm; 16 per cent of the rural nonfarm, and 84 per cent of the urban nonmember families reported bathrooms.

Toilet Facilities. A lower percentage of those who lived on farms had flush or pit toilets than those in other residence groups. Urban residents were highest in percentages with flush toilets. Table 44 shows that a high percentage of farm residents and rural nonfarm residents did not have acceptable standards for sanitary waste disposal.

TABLE 44. TOILET FACILITIES BY PLACES OF RESIDENCE

Toilet Facility	Residence and Percentages					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban
Flush	15	23	61	5	14	83
Pit toilet	36	40	32	35	36	8
Other outdoor toilet*	45	34	7	52	38	6
No toilet	4	3	—	8	12	3

Selected Home Facilities and Conveniences Related to Income

The data show that as income increases, so does the percentage who own certain selected facilities and/or conveniences (table 45). There were two exceptions to this general trend, however.

Radio. The percentage of members who had radios reached a plateau at $1000 and over. This may be accounted for by the fact that the radio is probably the least expensive item in the list of facilities and would not exclude the lower incomes from ownership to the same extent as some of the other facilities. Even with the nonmembers, the differences in percentages from one income bracket to the next is not so great as in the other facilities. (In the highest income brackets of both members and nonmembers, a slightly higher percentage own television sets than radios.)

---

* "Other toilets" were defined as outside ones which did not meet the specifications of the State and County Health Departments.

Sewing Machine. The next exception to the general trend is found in the percentage of nonmembers who own sewing machines. The percentage in each income group owning sewing machines follows the general upward trend until it reaches the highest income bracket, then it drops off.

Members owned sewing machines to a greater extent than did nonmembers. As a matter of fact sewing machines were more prevalent in the lowest income group of members than in the highest income group of nonmembers (table 45).

Ownership of Certain Home Facilities and Conveniences as Related to Age of Homemaker. Among the member families, there were slight differences in the proportions owning the facilities selected for comparison by age groups. A higher percentage of members in the 40-49 year group owned home freezers than in other age groups. The lowest percentages of member families owning freezers was in the 60 year and over age group. Only 36 per cent of the members under 30 owned a sewing machine as compared with 59 per cent or above for the other age groups. There was a slight difference in the under-30 group and the 50-59 age group with running water in the kitchen.

There were greater differences by age levels among nonmembers than members in the ownership of selected facilities. Nonmembers under 30 were lower in ownership of telephone, radio, and sewing machines than members. Nonmembers 60 years old and over had fewer television sets than any other age group. Table 46 shows the percentage of families with certain conveniences in the home.

Home Ownership Related to Having Selected Facilities and Conveniences in the Home. The level of living as indicated by the possession of selected facilities and conveniences was substantially higher among home owners than renters for both members and nonmembers.

Among nonmember families, more home owners than renters possessed almost all of the items. See table 47.

Communication Facilities as Related to Residence

Automobiles. Sixty-five per cent of all members have automobiles as compared with 45 per cent of the nonmembers. The greatest proportion of familes by residence groups with automobiles was reported by farm members (74 per cent) and farm nonmembers (63 per cent).

TABLE 45. OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN FACILITIES RELATED TO INCOME

Facility	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Automobile	43	59	77	91	24	49	59	80
Telephone	20	30	39	55	14	25	39	57
Radio	71	83	85	84	63	67	75	86
Television	54	68	78	87	40	67	72	88
Sewing Machine	51	61	61	80	27	39	45	37
Bathroom	19	17	25	47	21	35	56	53
Flush toilet	19	17	23	47	22	33	53	51
Pit toilet	36	45	38	23	27	29	21	22
Other outside toilet	39	36	38	27	44	28	19	21
No toilet	6	2	1	3	7	10	7	6
Any running water in kitchen	26	29	38	58	28	39	64	63
Cold running water in kitchen	22	28	35	52	27	38	63	61
Hot running water in kitchen	17	17	23	48	12	19	46	49
Home freezer	17	27	45	73	7	15	24	31
Kitchen sink	31	28	44	62	25	39	58	67
Electric or gas stove	51	64	70	83	34	49	69	82
Wood, coal, or kerosene stove	52	43	34	19	67	49	33	24
Washing machine	61	77	81	91	40	62	69	75

TABLE 46. OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN FACILITIES AND CONVENIENCES RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKER

Facility or Convenience	Age Group and Percentages With Each Facility & Convenience									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Telephone	30	29	33	42	34	12	29	33	29	30
Radio	88	79	83	83	75	60	70	70	75	72
Television	76	68	76	65	67	52	69	69	54	45
Sewing Machine	36	59	64	64	64	20	36	42	39	37
Bathroom	21	23	26	25	26	37	35	38	30	34
Flush toilet	21	21	25	25	26	34	35	38	29	32
Other outdoor toilet	33	40	31	40	34	34	29	28	35	36
No toilet	6	1	4	2	3	10	10	3	6	7
Running water in kitchen	27	30	39	41	32	42	38	49	39	42
Home freezer	36	39	46	36	22	10	22	17	13	11
Kitchen sink	36	31	42	43	37	38	38	48	33	40

TABLE 47. CERTAIN SELECTED FACILITIES OR CONVENIENCES IN THE HOME AS RELATED TO HOME OWNERSHIP

Facility or Convenience	Percentages With Conveniences			
	Members		Nonmembers	
	Owning	Renting	Owning	Renting
Telephone	43	16	46	13
Radio	81	81	79	62
Television	75	59	67	53
Sewing Machine	61	62	44	28
Any running water in kitchen	41	20	47	38
Hot running water in kitchen	31	6	34	18
Cold running water in kitchen	37	20	46	37
Bathroom	31	10	39	33
Flush toilet	30	10	38	31
Pit toilet	34	45	28	26
Other type outdoor toilet	34	40	27	35
No toilet	2	5	7	8
Home freezer	36	38	23	10
Kitchen sink	46	23	49	33
Washing machine	75	76	65	49

Radio. The study showed a greater proportion of all homemakers owning radios than any other communication facility. More than 8 of every 10 farm members, almost 8 out of 10 rural nonfarm members, and eight out of 10 urban members reported having radios in the home. In comparison, the proportion of farm nonmembers was almost 7 out of 10, rural nonfarm nonmembers was more than 6 out of every 10 and urban nonmembers was more than 7 out of every 10.

Television. Among the member families, the place of residence made almost no difference in the ownership of television sets. The proportion was almost 7 out of 10 of all member families.

Among nonmember families, a higher proportion (68 per cent) living in urban areas reported owning television sets. Rural nonfarm families were lowest with 52 per cent, and farm families next with 59 per cent.

Newspapers. Forty-nine per cent of all members and 37 per cent of all nonmembers took daily newspapers, while about one-fourth of all members and 17 per cent of the nonmembers took weekly newspapers.

These communication facilities do suggest that Extension agents have varied media for reaching homemakers and families with homemakng information.

Some Differences by Subscribing to Newspapers

Subscribing to Newspapers as Related to Income. Table 48 shows that the greater the income the higher the percentage who subscribed to daily and weekly newspapers.

TABLE 48. SUBSCRIBING TO NEWSPAPERS RELATED TO INCOME

Newspapers	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Daily	31	52	57	66	19	37	57	69
Weekly	20	21	24	36	14	16	19	24

Subscribing to Newspapers as Related to School Years Completed. In general, as the educational level of the homemaker increased, there was a noticeable increase in the proportion taking papers. (See table 49.) Twelve per cent of the nonmembers with less than 5 grades of schooling subscribed to daily papers, as compared with almost 70 per cent of the nonmembers who had completed high school.

A higher percentage in each educational level took daily papers than weekly ones except for nonmembers completing less than five grades.

TABLE 49. HOMEMAKERS SUBSCRIBING TO NEWSPAPERS AS RELATED TO SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

Newspapers	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Daily	36	37	45	58	67	12	30	44	42	69
Weekly	16	17	27	22	33	13	13	15	18	31

Subscribing to Newspapers as Related to Ages of Homemakers. There was not a consistent relationship between age and subscribing to newspapers among member families. However, among the nonmember families, those under 30 and those 60 years old and over did not subscribe to daily papers to as great extent as those in other age groups.

TABLE 50. SUBSCRIBING TO NEWSPAPERS BY AGE GROUPS OF HOMEMAKERS

Newspapers	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Daily	52	42	54	47	51	30	46	42	41	25
Weekly	21	23	25	25	22	13	21	17	10	19

9

Family Clothing

Homemakers were asked two types of questions on family clothing. They were asked to estimate the number of 11 different types of family garments made or bought during the year prior to the study, and what kind of information they wanted on family clothing.

Homemakers bought more of the family clothing asked about than they made.

Members who did home sewing made an average of nine garments asked about in the study, and nonmembers who sewed made an average of eight garments. All members in the study bought an average of 26 garments, and nonmembers an average of 21 garments during the past year.

Dresses for Self. Twenty-eight per cent of the nonmembers, and 12 per cent of the members, neither bought nor made house dresses or "Sunday" dresses for themselves during the past year. Some said all their dresses had been given to them. Seventy per cent of the members made or bought three or more dresses, while 54 per cent of the nonmembers made or bought three or more dresses. Thirty-two per cent of the members and 23 per cent of the nonmembers made or bought seven or more dresses during the year.

House Dresses Made for Self. Eighty-three per cent of the nonmembers, and 63 per cent of the members reported they did not make any house dresses for themselves.

Twenty-one per cent of the members, and nine per cent of the nonmembers made three or more dresses for themselves.

Three per cent of the members and one per cent of the nonmembers made seven or more dresses for themselves during the year.

House Dresses Bought for Self. Fifty-two per cent of the nonmembers and fifty per cent of the members reported they had not bought any house dresses during the year.

Thirty per cent of both the members and the nonmembers bought three or more house dresses.

Three per cent of the members and nonmembers bought seven or more house dresses for themselves during the year.

"Better" or "Sunday" Dresses Made for Self. Ninety-two per cent of the nonmembers, and 77 per cent of the members did not make any "better" or "Sunday" dresses for themselves during the year prior to the study.

Seven per cent of the members and two per cent of the nonmembers made three or more dresses.

TABLE 51. HOUSE DRESSES MADE FOR SELF DURING YEAR PRIOR TO SURVEY

	Percentages	
Number Made	Members	Nonmembers
None	63	82
One	6	3
Two	10	5
Three to six	18	9
Seven or more	3	1

TABLE 52. HOUSE DRESSES BOUGHT FOR SELF DURING YEAR PRIOR TO SURVEY

	Percentages	
Number Bought	Members	Nonmembers
None	50	52
One	7	7
Two	13	11
Three through six	27	27
Seven or more	3	3

TABLE 53. "BETTER" OR "SUNDAY" DRESSES MADE FOR SELF DURING YEAR PRIOR TO STUDY

	Percentages	
Number Made	Members	Nonmembers
None	78	93
One	8	2
Two	6	3
Three to six	7	1
Seven or more	1	1

TABLE 54. "BETTER" OR "SUNDAY" DRESSES BOUGHT FOR SELF DURING YEAR PRIOR TO STUDY

	Percentages	
Number Bought	Members	Nonmembers
None	32	46
One	20	13
Two	20	15
Three to six	26	23
Seven or more	2	3

One per cent of the members and none of the nonmembers made seven or more "better" or "Sunday" dresses for themselves.

Better or Sunday Dresses Bought for Self. Forty-six per cent of the nonmembers and 32 per cent of the members reported they had not bought any "better" or "Sunday" dresses for themselves during the year prior to the study.

Twenty-eight per cent of the members and 26 per cent of the nonmembers bought three or more "better" or "Sunday" dresses for themselves during the year.

Three per cent of the nonmembers and two per cent of the members bought seven or more "better" or "Sunday" dresses. Tables 51-54 summarize the information on dresses made or bought.

Dresses for Girls Under 12 Years Old. Seventy-nine per cent of the members and 90 per cent of the nonmembers made no dresses for girls under 12 years old. These percentages are based on the total respondents because the respondents with girls under 12 years of age could not be delineated in this study.

Sixty-six per cent of the members and 63 per cent of the nonmembers bought no dresses for girls under 12 years old. Twenty-six per cent of the members and 34 per cent of the nonmembers bought three or more dresses for girls under 12. Ten per cent of the members and 13 per cent of the nonmembers bought seven or more dresses for girls under 12 years old.

Dresses for Girls 12 Years Old and Over. Eighty per cent of the members and 76 per cent of the nonmembers made no dresses for girls 12 years old or over.

Seventeen per cent of the members and 21 per cent of the nonmembers made three or more dresses for girls 12 or over. Five per cent of the members and eight per cent of the nonmembers made 7 or more dresses for girls 12 or over.

Seventy per cent of the members and 79 per cent of the nonmembers bought no dresses for girls 12 or over.

Twenty-one per cent of the members and 17 per cent of the nonmembers bought three or more dresses for girls 12 years old and over. Seven per cent of the members and five per cent of the nonmembers bought seven or more dresses for girls 12 years old or over.

Play Suits for Children Under Six Years Old. Ninety-four per cent of the members and 96 per cent of the nonmembers made no play suits for children under 6 years old.

Eighty per cent of the members and 76 per cent of the nonmembers bought no play suits for children under six years old. Seventeen per cent of the members and 21 per cent of the nonmembers bought three or more play suits for children under six years old. Five per cent of the members and 8 per cent of the nonmembers bought seven or more play suits for children under six years old.

Undergarments for Family Members. Eighty-two per cent of the members and 93 per cent of the nonmembers made no undergarments for family members. Thirteen per cent of the members and 5 per cent of the nonmembers made three or more undergarments. Four per cent of the members and 2 per cent of the nonmembers made seven or more undergarments for family members.

Twenty-three per cent of the members and 33 per cent of the nonmembers bought no undergarments for family members. Seventy-two per cent of the members and 63 per cent of the nonmembers bought three or more undergarments for family members. Fifty-four per cent of the members and 45 per cent of the nonmembers bought seven or more undergarments for family members.

Sleeping Garments. Ninety-six per cent of the members and 98 per cent of the nonmembers made no sleeping garments for family members. Two per cent of the members and one per cent of the nonmembers made more than three sleeping garments.

Forty-nine per cent of the members and 54 per cent of the nonmembers bought no sleeping garments for family members. Thirty-six per cent of both members and nonmembers bought three or more sleeping garments. Sixteen per cent of the members and 15 per cent of the nonmembers bought seven or more sleeping garments for family members.

Shirts for Men or Boys. Ninety-six per cent of the members and 98 per cent of the nonmembers made no shirts for men or boys.

Thirty-three per cent of the members and 39 per cent of the nonmembers bought no shirts for men or boys. Fifty-nine per cent of the members and 54 per cent of the nonmembers bought three or more shirts for men or boys. Thirty-one per cent of the members and 23 per cent of the nonmembers bought seven or more shirts for men or boys.

Blouses. Eighty-two per cent of the members and 94 per cent of the nonmembers made no blouses. Nine per cent of the members and 4 per cent of the nonmembers made three or more blouses. Only one per cent of members and of nonmembers made seven or more blouses.

Fifty-four per cent of the members and 57 per cent of the nonmembers bought no blouses. Thirty-one per cent of the members and 30 per cent of the nonmembers bought three or more blouses. Nine per cent of the members and 7 per cent of the nonmembers bought seven or more blouses.

Skirts. Seventy-seven per cent of the members and 86 per cent of the nonmembers made no skirts. Thirteen per cent of the members and 8 per cent of the nonmembers made three or more skirts. Three per cent of the members and one per cent of the nonmembers made seven or more skirts.

Sixty per cent of the members and 62 per cent of the nonmembers bought no skirts. Twenty-two per cent of the members and 24 per cent of the nonmembers bought three or more skirts. Four per cent of the members and 5 per cent of the nonmembers bought seven or more skirts.

Suits, Coats, and Jackets. Ninety-three per cent of the members and 99 per cent of the nonmembers made no suits, coats, or jackets.

Fifty-two per cent of the members and 59 per cent of the nonmembers bought no suits, coats, or jackets. Nineteen per cent of the members and 17 per cent of the nonmembers bought three or more suits, coats, or jackets for family members. Four per cent of the members and 5 per cent of the nonmembers bought five or more suits, coats, or jackets.

Ranking Order in Which Garments Were Made or Bought. A higher proportion of members made house dresses than any other garment.

The order in which the proportion of homemakers made the garments asked about was as follows:

Members

House dresses for self
Better dresses for self and skirts
Dresses for girls
  (over and under 12 years)
Undergarments and blouses
Sleeping garments and shirts
Suits, coats, jackets, and play suits

Nonmembers

Dresses for girls over 12 years
House dresses for self
Skirts
Dresses for girls under 12 years
Better dresses for self and undergarments
Blouses
Play suits
Sleeping garments and shirts
Suits, coats, and jackets

The ranking according to total number of clothing articles made was as follows:

Members	*Nonmembers*
Dresses for girls under 12 years	Undergarments
Undergarments	Dresses for girls 12 years and over
Dresses for girls 12 years and over	Play suits for children under 6
Skirts	Sleeping garments
House dresses for self	Blouses
Sleeping garments	House dresses for self
Play suits for children under 6	Skirts
Blouses	Better or Sunday dresses
Better or Sunday dresses	Dresses for girls under 12
Shirts for men and boys	Shirts for men and boys
Suits, coats, and jackets	Suits, coats, and jackets

The ranking according to total number of clothing articles bought was:

Members	*Nonmembers*
Undergarments	Undergarments
Shirts for men and boys	Shirts for men and boys
Sleeping garments	Sleeping garments
Dresses for girls under 12	Dresses for girls 12 and over
Blouses	Play suits for children under 6
Dresses for girls 12 and over	Blouses
Play suits for children under 6	Skirts
Skirts	Suits, coats, and jackets
Suits, coats, and jackets	Dresses for girls under 12
House dresses for self	House dresses for self
Better or Sunday dresses	Better or Sunday dresses

Some Differences by Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics

Home Sewing as Related to Residence. Among the members, 70 per cent of the farm women, 52 per cent of the rural nonfarm, and 68 per cent of the urban women said they did some home sewing.

Of the nonmembers, 50 per cent of the farm, 39 per cent of the rural nonfarm, and 34 per cent of the urban women did some home sewing. (Farm and urban member homemakers owned sewing machines in the same proportion, while among nonmembers, a higher proportion of farm than nonfarm women owned sewing machines.)

Dresses Bought or Made for Self Related to Residence. Ninety-three per cent of the farm members, 83 per cent of the rural nonfarm members, and 85 per cent of the urban members made or bought three or more dresses for themselves during the year. This compared with 76 per cent of the farm nonmembers, 70 per cent of the rural nonfarm nonmembers and 72 per cent of the urban nonmembers making or buying one or more dresses for themselves during the year.

There was no significant difference by residence in the proportions of members or nonmembers making or buying three or more dresses for themselves.

Home Sewing as Related to Family Income. Table 55 shows that the percentage of members who do home sewing increases with income. The differences by income level was not consistent for nonmembers.

The greatest percentage of nonmembers who did home sewing was in the $2,000 to $3,999 level. For the lowest and highest income groups, the percentages who did home sewing was nearly equal. This finding is in line with those from other cross-section studies of homemakers. That is, a higher proportion of those in the middle income groups sew than those in the highest and lowest groups.

TABLE 55. HOME SEWING RELATED TO FAMILY INCOME

Doing Home Sewing	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Yes	50	57	68	80	37	38	49	39
No	50	43	32	20	63	62	51	61

Home Sewing as Related to Highest Number of Years of School Completed: The study shows that the percentage of homemakers who do home sewing increases with education.

TABLE 56. HOME SEWING AS RELATED TO HIGHEST NUMBER OF YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Doing Home Sewing	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Yes	45	59	58	67	78	28	41	40	48	46
No	55	41	42	33	22	72	59	60	52	54

Number of Dresses Made or Bought as Related to Education of the Homemaker. Among members, those in the lowest educational level were far less likely to have made or bought new dresses than those with more education. However, among the other educational groups there was little apparent relationship between making or buying dresses and education as seen in table 57.

Among nonmembers there was a more consistent relationship between education and making or buying dresses.

The higher the educational level, the greater the percentages making or buying three or more dresses among members and nonmembers.

TABLE 57. NUMBER OF DRESSES MADE OR BOUGHT AS RELATED TO EDUCATION OF HOMEMAKER

Number of Dresses Made or Bought	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
None	29	8	9	11	8	46	28	27	22	15
One or two	24	16	20	15	11	18	20	19	16	17
Three or more	47	76	71	74	81	36	52	54	62	68

Home Sewing Related to Age of Homemaker. There were minor differences in the percentages of homemakers who did some home sewing by age groups. There was no consistent trend except that the women 60 years of age and over did not sew in as high proportions as those who were under 60. It may be of interest to recall that the homemakers under 30 years old owned sewing machines to a much lesser extent than those who were older. Some interviewers observed that many of these young homemakers went to the homes of friends or relatives to sew. A few said they sewed by hand. Table 58 shows the detailed comparisons.

TABLE 58. HOME SEWING RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKER

	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Doing Home Sewing	70	61	68	65	47	42	45	42	39	32

Information Wanted on Clothing. Eighty per cent of the members and 69 per cent of the nonmembers said they wanted information on clothing.

The respondents were asked on which of nine subjects they wanted information. The proportions wanting information on the various subjects are as follows:

	Percentages	
	Members	Nonmembers
1. Selecting and caring for new fabrics	72	53
2. Making clothes for women and girls	66	50
3. Moth and insect control[5]	64	55
4. Buying clothes for women and girls	52	46
5. Buying clothes for men and boys	41	37
6. Laundering	37	25
7. Making clothes for children under 6	30	33
8. Making clothes for men and boys	26	23
9. Buying clothes for children under 6	22	31

NOTE: The above percentages are based on those who wanted information.

---

[5] Notes interviewers made on the questionnaires indicate that many of those who wanted information on moth and insect control were referring to insect control for house pests as well as control of those that damage clothing.

More members than nonmembers wished information on six of the nine topics.

It seems significant that more than one-fifth of the homemakers wanted information on every subject. The findings indicate high interest in information on clothing the family.

Twenty-seven per cent of the members and 52 per cent of the nonmembers specified other subjects on which they wanted information. Such things were mentioned as—

Basic sewing—wanted to learn to sew; better and newer methods of sewing; information on sewing machine attachments.

Construction details—zippers, button holes, pockets, collars, hems, altering.

Fitting, patterns—designing clothes; cutting by patterns; selecting patterns.

Care of clothes—how to make clothes last longer; making upkeep cheaper; cleaning clothes.

Buying details—selecting clothes for various age levels; selection of becoming clothes; how to tell quality; style; design; shoes and where to buy.

Even though more clothes were bought than made at home, the interest in making clothes was higher for certain garments, especially in learning how to make clothes for women and girls.

Many families who neither made nor bought certain garments indicated that clothing was given to the family.

Three items on which information was wanted were selected for relating to residence, age, education, and family income.

Information Wanted on Clothing as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Information Wanted on Clothing as Related to Residence. Eighty-two per cent of the farm members, 77 per cent of the rural nonfarm members, and 80 per cent of the urban members said they wanted information. In comparison, 81 per cent of the farm nonmembers, 68 per cent of the rural nonfarm nonmembers, and 62 per cent of the urban nonmembers wanted information.

The proportion of homemakers by residence wanting certain information is given in table 59.

TABLE 59. WANTING CERTAIN INFORMATION AS RELATED TO RESIDENCE

Information Wanted	Percentages					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban
Wanting any information	82	77	80	81	68	62
Laundering	44	33	29	27	28	18
Selecting and caring	73	72	62	62	53	43
Insect control	66	63	58	53	60	49

Information Wanted on Clothing as Related to Income. The percentage who wanted information on clothing increased with income up through the $2,000-$3,999 income group for both members and nonmembers. At $4,000 and over it dropped slightly.

TABLE 60. WANTING INFORMATION ON CLOTHING RELATED TO INCOME

Information Wanted	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Wanting any information	68	80	88	86	64	73	75	69
Laundering	19	34	34	33	16	17	22	8
Selection & Care of New Fabrics	41	61	63	69	28	43	42	39
Moth and Insect Control	32	53	64	58	34	42	38	47

There is a consistent positive relationship between income and the percentage of members wishing information on selecting and care of new fabrics. Among members and nonmembers, the lowest income groups were less likely to desire information on any of the items except laundering.

Wanting Information on Clothing as Related to School Years Completed. The percentage of members and nonmembers who wanted information on clothing the family increased with education.

TABLE 61. INFORMATION WANTED ON MAKING OR BUYING CLOTHES AS RELATED TO SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

Information Wanted	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Wanting any information	68	76	80	82	89	59	60	73	76	78
Laundering	27	28	33	20	38	18	13	21	19	11
Selection & Care of New Fabrics	47	53	56	58	70	30	32	36	44	41
Moth and Insect Control	39	57	48	49	64	31	36	43	42	35

The percentage of members wanting information on selection and care of new fabrics, and moth control generally increased with education.

Fewer members with 1-3 years of high school training indicated wanting information on laundering than those in any other level.

Among nonmembers there was no consistent relationship between education and the desire for information wanted on clothing.

Wanting Information on Clothing by Age of Homemaker. Among member families, those under 40 wanted information to a greater extent than those 40 and over. Those 60 and over wanted information to a lesser extent than any other age group.

The nonmember homemakers in age groups under 50 felt more need for information than those 50 and over. The percentages in each age group who indicated a need are shown in table 62.

TABLE 62. WANTING INFORMATION ON CLOTHING AS RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKER

Information Wanted	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Wanting any Information	88	90	83	81	61	78	79	77	63	45
Laundering	42	23	36	30	23	12	23	22	15	11
Selection & Care of New Fabrics	76	64	61	55	42	41	39	49	30	19
Moth & Insect Control	64	55	59	51	34	35	44	45	39	25

In general, among both members and nonmembers, homemakers 60 and over did not indicate the need for information to as great an extent as did homemakers under 60 years old.

10

Managing Family Finances

Homemakers were asked questions on family financial management in the areas of family financial planning, keeping records of expenditures, and information desired on financial planning. With reference to planning, the homemakers were asked if they made plans for the use of their income. The question did not specify a written plan.

Planning Ahead for Use of Family Income and Wanting Ideas on Budgeting. Slightly more than one-fifth of the members and one-third of the nonmembers reported no planning ahead for use of the family income.

Forty-four per cent of the members and 36 per cent of the nonmembers made some plans ahead for use of all or most of their family income.

Thirty-five per cent of the members and 30 per cent of the nonmembers made plans ahead for use of part of the family income.

The quality of planning and the extent of use of plans was not determined.

More than three-fourths of the members and about two-thirds of the non-members reported that they wanted ideas and suggestions on how to make a family budget or a plan for spending money.

Keeping Records of Family Living Expenses. Fifty-five per cent of the member families and 42 per cent of the nonmember families kept records of some family expenses. Items on which the highest percentage of members and non-members kept records were taxes, insurance, and household operation. Detailed percentages of records kept on various items are given in table 63.

Of those who kept records, about two-thirds of the members and more than 70 per cent of the nonmembers indicated that they used a calendar and/or a notebook; 20 per cent of both members and nonmembers used check stubs, while about the same number used account books.

Most of the methods were used in combination with one or more of the methods asked about. Methods used indicate that there may not be consistent, systematic practices in recording expenses. About half the members and almost two-thirds of the nonmembers used only a calendar or notebook for records of expenses. About one out of 10 of all homemakers said their families used only cancelled checks and check stubs for recording expenses.

Number of Items on Which Records Were Kept. Based on those families who kept records, the following percentages show the number on which records were kept.

Keeping Records of Farm Expenses. Of those who received some income from farming, 47 per cent of the members and 34 per cent of the nonmembers kept records of farm expenses.

Financial Management as Related to Residence

Planning Ahead for Use of Money by Residence. Place of residence made little difference in the proportion of members and nonmembers reporting that their families made plans ahead for using *all* or *most* of the family income. Table 65 indicates some differences in the degree of planning by place of residence.

Information Wanted on Making a Family Budget as Related to Residence. Eighty-four per cent of the farm members; 75 per cent of the rural nonfarm; and 70 per cent of the urban members wanted information on how to plan a family budget.

Seventy-one per cent of the farm nonmembers; 68 per cent of the rural nonfarm members; and 55 per cent of the urban members wanted information on this subject.

Financial Management Related to Family Income

Planning Ahead for Use of Family Income by Family Income Levels. There was a tendency for the percentage who made plans for spending some or all their money to increase with increase in income among both members and nonmembers.

Keeping Records by Family Income Levels. With both members and nonmembers, the percentage who keep records increased with income.

TABLE 63. ITEMS ON WHICH RECORDS OF FAMILY EXPENSES WERE KEPT

Items	Percentages	
	Members	Nonmembers
Foods	49	51
Clothing	45	37
Home Furnishings	46	40
Car and truck	52	34
Household operation	70	60
School expense	38	35
Insurance	74	68
Taxes	76	56
Contributions	37	20
Doctor and medical expenses	61	64

TABLE 64. NUMBER OF ITEMS ON WHICH RECORDS WERE KEPT

Number of Items	Percentages	
	Members	Nonmembers
One	6	10
Two	9	11
Three	9	12
Four	10	13
Five	12	14
Six or more	54	40

TABLE 65. PLANNING AHEAD FOR USE OF FAMILY INCOME AS RELATED TO RESIDENCE OF HOMEMAKERS

Degree of Planning for Use of Family Income	Percentages					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban
None of income	18	26	14	26	39	35
All or most of income	49	40	43	38	32	38
Part of income	33	34	43	36	29	27

TABLE 66. PLANNING FOR USE OF MONEY AS RELATED TO INCOME

Degree of Planning for Use of Family Income	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
None of income	26	23	17	13	42	30	31	16
All or most of income	37	45	49	42	27	37	43	57
Part of income	37	32	34	45	31	33	26	27

TABLE 67. KEEPING RECORDS RELATED TO INCOME

Keeping Records	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Yes	50	51	55	84	33	43	50	67
No	50	49	45	16	67	57	50	33

Wanting Suggestions on Budgeting as Related to Family Income. Fewer of the homemakers on the lower income group desired information on budgeting than did those in other groups. The difference between other income groups were not as great.

TABLE 68. WANTING SUGGESTIONS ON FAMILY BUDGETING AS RELATED TO FAMILY INCOME

Wanting Information	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Yes	66	82	84	84	61	68	64	69
No	34	18	16	16	39	32	36	31

Financial Management Related to Age of Homemaker

Family Financial Plan Related to Age of Homemaker. The oldest group of home demonstration members (60 and over) indicated planning for use of income to a greater extent than those under 60.

Among the nonmember families, the oldest group planned to a lesser extent than those under 60. Since this age group had lower family incomes than other groups, among both members and nonmembers, no explanations of this difference is attempted.

TABLE 69. PLANNING FOR USE OF FAMILY INCOME AS RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKER

Degree of Planning	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
None of income	12	18	20	23	26	37	25	33	33	46
Part of income	49	40	35	36	24	27	33	30	29	29
All or most of income	39	42	45	41	50	36	42	37	38	25

Keeping Records of Family Living Expenses Related to Age of Homemaker. In general, as homemakers grew older, the percentages keeping some records decreased both for members and nonmembers.

TABLE 70. KEEPING RECORDS OF FAMILY LIVING EXPENSES AS RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKER

	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Homemakers keeping records	70	57	56	53	51	45	47	44	38	35

Wanting Information on Family Budgeting as Related to Age of Homemaker. Among both members and nonmembers as age increased, there was a gradual decrease in the proportion wanting information on family financial planning. Among members, there was a gradual decrease from 85 per cent for those under 30 to 63 per cent for those 60 and over.

For nonmembers the range was from 73 per cent to 50 per cent from the youngest to the oldest age group.

It seems encouraging, however, that no less than 50 per cent in any age group wanted information on financial planning.

Financial Management Related to School Years Completed by Homemaker

In general, among both nonmembers and members the percentage reporting some planning for use of family income increased with the educational level of the homemaker. A higher proportion of members with high school training and beyond reported some planning for use of family income than did those in any other group.

TABLE 71. PLANNING AHEAD FOR SPENDING FAMILY MONEY AS RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOLING COMPLETED

Degree of Planning	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
None of income	32	22	24	18	11	44	39	32	31	19
All or most of income	40	50	39	34	62	29	30	32	40	55
Part of income	28	28	37	48	27	27	31	36	29	26

Wanting Suggestions on Family Budgeting as Related to School Years Completed by Homemaker. There was some tendency for the percentage of homemakers who wanted suggestions on budgeting to increase with education.

TABLE 72. WANTING SUGGESTIONS ON BUDGETING AS RELATED TO SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

Replies	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Yes	77	79	73	79	85	59	62	66	70	65
No	23	21	27	21	15	41	38	34	30	35

Keeping Records as Related to Education of Homemaker. Among both members and nonmembers, the percentages who said they kept some records increased with education.

TABLE 73. KEEPING RECORDS AS RELATED TO SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

Keeping Records	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Yes	45	51	51	58	73	22	39	41	46	74
No	55	49	49	42	27	78	61	59	54	26

From this study it is found that those in the lower socio-economic levels do less planning, keep fewer records, and are less interested in help with family financial planning than those with more income or education. This is in line with findings from the national study of white home demonstration club members. Interviewers frequently commented that those with very low incomes said they had so little they could not plan.

11 *Home Furnishings*

Homemakers were asked if their families planned to make, buy or have made slipcovers or draperies; or if they planned to refinish or reupholster furniture or to have furniture refinished or reupholstered within the next 2 or 3 years. Ninety-one per cent of the members and 85 per cent of the nonmembers did plan to do some of the above. The respondents were also asked if they planned to purchase certain other items of furnishings and equipment, and if they desired any information on buying, use, and care of them. They were also asked to indicate whether or not they wanted information on any of these.

Slipcovers. Twenty per cent of the members and 30 per cent of the nonmembers said they planned to *buy* slipcovers within the next 2 or 3 years. About 30 per cent of the members and 12 per cent of the nonmembers planned to make slipcovers; while nine per cent of the members and seven per cent of the nonmembers planned to have slipcovers made by someone else.

Draperies or Curtains. Thirty-four per cent of the members and 42 per cent of the nonmembers planned to buy draperies or curtains within the next 2 or 3 years.

Thirty-five per cent of the members and 17 per cent of the nonmembers planned to make draperies or curtains; while 2 per cent of the members and 3 per cent of the nonmembers planned to have draperies or curtains made.

Reupholstering and Refinishing. Nine per cent of the members and 10 per cent of the nonmembers planned to buy reupholstered or refinished furniture.

Twenty-five per cent of the members and 7 per cent of the nonmembers plan to do some refinishing and reupholstering of furniture themselves;

while 1 out of 10 members and nonmembers plan to have their furniture refinished and/or reupholstered.

With regard to each of the above items, members planned to acquire these articles to a greater extent than nonmembers as shown in table 74.

TABLE 74. PLANS TO ACQUIRE SLIPCOVERS, DRAPERIES, CURTAINS; OR TO REUPHOLSTER AND/OR REFINISH FURNITURE WITHIN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS

Planning to Acquire	Percentages Members	 Nonmembers
Slipcovers	58	49
Draperies or Curtains	72	63
Refinish or Reupholster Furniture	47	31

Other Furnishings and Equipment to be Purchased. Homemakers were asked to indicate certain furnishings and equipment they plan to buy within the next year or two; also whether or not they needed any information. The items asked about were mattresses, bed springs, sheets, pillow cases, blankets, furniture, kitchen equipment, and floor coverings.

Detailed percentages for members and nonmembers are given in table 75.

TABLE 75. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT TO BE PURCHASED WITHIN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS

Furnishings and Equipment	Percentages Members	 Nonmembers
Sheets, pillow cases, blankets	68	62
Floor coverings	59	45
Kitchen equipment	39	30
Mattresses, bed springs	37	36
Furniture	30	25

Wanting Information on Buying, Use, or Care of Above Items of Furnishings

Two-thirds of the members and half the nonmembers said they felt the need for information on buying, use, or care of any of the items. Many of the members said they received this type of information through their home demonstration clubs. Among nonmembers, there did not seem to be as much recognition of need for information.

The frequency in which information about each item was wanted is shown in table 76.

TABLE 76. INFORMATION WANTED ON BUYING, USE, AND CARE OF CERTAIN FURNISHINGS

Item	Percentages	
	Members	Nonmembers
Slipcovers, draperies, curtains	51	33
Floor Coverings	40	25
Reupholstery or refinishing furniture	36	20
Kitchen equipment	31	20
Blankets, sheets, pillow cases	36	20
Bed springs, mattresses	29	21
Furniture	27	18

Home Furnishings as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Plans to Acquire Slipcovers in Relation to Income. The percentage of members who planned to obtain slipcovers by buying, making for themselves or having them made, increased with income. In each income group the per cent of members who planned to make slipcovers was as great or greater than the per cent who plan to buy them. The opposite was true of nonmembers. A larger per cent in each income group planned to buy slipcovers than planned to make them.

There was no consistent trend from one income group to the next for the nonmembers. The two extreme income groups—under $1,000 and $4,000 and over—had the smallest percentages who planned to get new slipcovers. No attempt was made to determine the need for slipcovers, only to determine the extent to which homemakers planned to acquire them on the assumption that if a substantial number planned to do so, this topic should receive attention in the home economics Extension programs.

TABLE 77. PLANNING TO ACQUIRE SLIPCOVERS RELATED TO INCOME

Plans to Acquire Slipcovers	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
None	47	43	39	31	57	45	46	53
Buy	22	24	19	16	24	35	33	35
Make yourself	23	24	37	36	13	9	15	4
Have them made	8	9	5	17	6	11	6	8

Plans to Acquire Draperies or Curtains as Related to Income. The percentage of members and nonmembers who planned to get new draperies or curtains in the next two or three years tended to increase with income. Relatively few planned to have them made by someone else.

TABLE 78. PLANNING TO ACQUIRE DRAPERIES OR CURTAINS RELATED TO INCOME

Plans to Acquire Slipcovers and Draperies	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
None	34	35	22	16	42	36	30	31
Buy	36	31	39	28	39	43	48	45
Make yourself	28	31	38	53	16	15	22	18
Have them made	2	3	1	3	3	6	0	6

Plans to Buy or Reupholster or Refinish Furniture as Related to Income. The percentage of members who planned to have furniture refinished or reupholstered increased as family income increased.

Among nonmembers, there was little relationship between income and plans to buy or refinish or to reupholster furniture.

TABLE 79. PLANNING TO BUY OR REUPHOLSTER OR REFINISH FURNITURE AS RELATED TO INCOME

Plans to Reupholster or Refinish	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
None	64	60	44	38	74	63	69	64
Buy	10	8	10	6	9	12	10	10
Do yourself	17	23	32	28	5	10	5	8
Have It Done	9	9	14	28	12	15	16	18

Plans to Buy Certain Furnishings for the Home as Related to Income. As expected, the per cent of members and nonmembers who planned to buy each item of equipment was higher in the $4,000 and over group than for the $1,000 and under group.

TABLE 80. PLANNING TO BUY CERTAIN EQUIPMENT AS RELATED TO INCOME

Types of Furnishings Planning to Buy	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Mattresses, Bedsprings	32	39	34	55	34	37	37	39
Sheets, pillowcases Blankets	54	75	72	77	59	62	69	67
Furniture	20	31	34	39	19	26	32	41
Kitchen equipment	28	38	47	42	25	32	34	39
Floor coverings	51	59	66	61	37	46	53	59

Wanting Information on Buying, Use or Care of Certain Home Furnishings as Related to Income. A substantially smaller proportion of members with incomes of less than $1,000 expressed a need for information on each of the topics than did members in other income groups. Among the other income groups, however, there was no consistent difference in the proportion desiring information.

There appears to be no consistent relationship between the desire for information and income among nonmembers. There was a difference in two of the items, as shown in table 81.

TABLE 81. INFORMATION NEEDED ON CERTAIN HOME FURNISHINGS

Type of Home Furnishing	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Slipcovers, Curtains, Draperies	39	74	57	59	31	35	30	43
Reupholsterings or refinishings	24	37	41	50	17	22	21	18
Bed springs, mattresses	20	33	30	41	21	21	20	24
Blankets, sheets, pillow cases	23	39	32	33	25	28	20	29
Furniture	18	28	34	33	12	21	23	29
Floor coverings	32	40	44	47	19	26	28	33
Kitchen equipment	26	36	40	33	20	23	22	20

Home Furnishings Related to School Years Completed by Homemaker

Plans to Acquire Selected Furnishings as Related to Years of School Completed by Homemaker. There was no consistent trend from one educational level to the next for the members or nonmembers who planned to obtain slipcovers by buying, making for themselves, or having them made.

A small proportion of members and nonmembers at each educational level plan to have slipcovers made.

A greater percentage of nonmembers at each educational level indicated they planned to *buy* slipcovers than planned to make or have them made.

Plans to Buy Equipment for the Home as Related to School Years Completed by Homemaker. There was no consistent trend from one educational level to the next for the nonmembers planning to buy these items of equipment. The same was true of members with the exception that the percentage planning to buy sheets and kitchen equipment increased with education.

TABLE 82. PLANNING TO BUY CERTAIN EQUIPMENT AS RELATED TO SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

Type of Equipment	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Mattresses, Bedsprings	37	25	36	40	43	27	42	39	42	22
Sheets, pillow-cases, blankets	57	60	73	70	73	47	64	65	73	57
Furniture	20	20	28	43	38	14	20	24	39	28
Kitchen equip.	25	25	41	42	52	18	30	32	43	22
Floor coverings	56	43	62	64	65	35	38	48	60	36

Wanting Information on Certain Home Furnishings as Related to School Years Completed. With the exception of slipcovers and furniture, there was no distinct pattern from one educational level to the next as to the percentage of homemakers indicating a need for information on these particular items of home furnishings. The percentage of members who wanted information on slipcovers and furniture increased with the educational level. There were two fairly consistent trends among members—more of the high school graduates wanted information than did those who were not. This was not the case among nonmembers.

TABLE 83. WANTING INFORMATION ON CERTAIN HOME FURNISHINGS AS RELATED TO SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

Type of Information Needed	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Slipcovers	44	49	54	49	56	29	32	34	41	28
Reupholstering	28	31	38	35	45	15	20	21	25	15
Bedsprings	27	24	31	30	33	19	32	21	21	9
Blankets	31	37	27	28	38	27	24	32	25	14
Furniture	21	24	25	33	33	13	19	19	25	11
Floor coverings	44	29	41	34	48	24	23	26	27	22
Kitchen equip	32	25	35	32	42	14	24	21	25	9

Home Furnishings as Related to Age of Homemaker

Planning to Acquire Draperies or Curtains, to Reupholster or to Refinish Furniture as Related to Age of Homemaker. The proportions of members who planned to make, buy or have draperies or curtains made decreased from 91 per cent of members under 30 to 51 per cent of those in the 60 year and over group. For nonmembers the decrease was from 83 per cent of those under 30 to 39 per cent of those 60 years and over.

The same general trend was indicated for plans to reupholster or refinish furniture, except that the percentages were smaller for all age groups than percentages planning to add curtains or draperies. The specialist who works in these subject matter areas feels that this is to be expected. She also felt that many families did not have the upholstered furniture and the question would not apply to them. This is only an observation, however.

TABLE 84. PERCENTAGES OF HOMEMAKERS PLANNING TO BUY, MAKE, OR HAVE MADE CURTAINS OR DRAPERIES BY AGE GROUPS

Plans to Acquire Curtains or Draperies	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Buy	45	39	33	31	30	60	49	39	34	28
Make yourself	45	42	40	34	23	18	20	18	22	6
Have made	—	1	2	2	6	5	3	3	1	4
Neither of above	10	18	25	33	41	17	28	40	43	62

Reupholstering or Refinishing as Related to Age of Homemaker. Those in the age groups 30-49 planned to reupholster or refinish furniture to a greater extent than those who were older or younger. The numbers in each group were too small to permit detailed comparisons.

TABLE 85. PERCENTAGES OF HOMEMAKERS PLANNING TO REUPHOLSTER OR REFINISH FURNITURE BY AGE GROUPS

Plans to Reupholster or Refinish Furniture	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Buy	18	8	9	6	10	18	11	8	3	9
Do yourself	24	30	30	24	16	8	12	3	8	3
Have done	15	17	13	14	8	14	16	14	16	10
Neither of above	43	45	48	56	66	60	61	75	73	78

Plans to Buy Certain Furnishings and Equipment for the Home as Related to Age. A large proportion of members and nonmembers indicated they planned to buy sheets, furniture, kitchen equipment, and/or floor coverings in the next two or three years.

The furnishings to be bought by the greater percentage of all homemakers were sheets, blankets, pillowcases, and floor coverings with the largest proportion of members and nonmembers under 50 years old reporting such plans.

Table 86 below shows that the proportion of members and nonmembers planning to buy each of these furnishings tends to decrease as the age of the homemaker increases.

TABLE 86. PERCENTAGES OF HOMEMAKERS PLANNING TO BUY SHEETS, FURNITURE, KITCHEN EQUIPMENT AND FLOOR COVERINGS BY AGE GROUPS

Items	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Sheets, pillow-cases, blankets	85	81	77	60	48	75	71	64	48	43
Furniture	67	41	34	19	17	42	34	25	15	5
Kitchen equip.	64	49	42	32	23	47	37	28	22	12
Floor-coverings	76	59	65	57	50	48	58	47	38	26

Desire for Information on Buying, Use, or Care of Selected Items of House Furnishings as Related to Age of Homemaker. Among the member homemakers, the percentages of women 50 years of age and over indicating a need for such information was less than the percentage of those under 50 indicating such a need. Those under 30 wanted more information than others. This group also planned to purchase more furnishings than others.

In the case of nonmembers, this was not true. Table 87 indicates inconsistencies in percentages from the youngest to the oldest group. However, in the age group 60 years and over, the percentages were lower than for women under 60. With a few exceptions among the nonmembers, women under 30 indicated the need for information to a lesser extent than women 30-49 years old.

As may be seen in table 87, fairly high percentages of women in most age groups wanted information on the selected furnishings.

TABLE 87. PERCENTAGES OF HOMEMAKERS FEELING NEED FOR INFORMATION ON BUYING, USE, OR CARE OF SELECTED ITEMS OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKER

Items	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Slipcovers, draperies, curtains	58	58	61	49	33	38	40	37	37	14
Reupholstery or refinishing	48	46	41	30	24	20	26	23	20	7
Bed springs, mattresses	45	36	34	23	19	18	28	22	28	9
Blankets, pillowcases, sheets	48	30	35	29	26	22	27	31	34	16
Furniture	55	30	33	25	13	21	23	21	18	6
Floor coverings	52	40	44	39	30	26	25	33	29	13
Kitchen equip.	48	38	36	32	23	19	24	25	23	7

Home Furnishings as Related to Residence

Information Wanted on Home Furnishings as Related to Residence. More farm and rural nonfarm members wanted information on floor coverings and kitchen equipment than wanted information on other furnishings. Among urban members, the two most frequently mentioned items on which additional information was desired were floor coverings and blankets.

Among nonmembers, the largest percentage of each residential group wanted information on floor coverings, blankets, sheets and pillow cases.

Other information desired was on buying, use, and/or care of furniture. A number of homemakers in each residential group also wanted information on this subject.

12

Housing Changes Planned

Homemakers were asked if their families planned changes in their housing during the next two years. If so, they were asked to indicate the kinds of changes planned.

Sixty-four per cent of the members and forty per cent of the nonmembers said they were planning some housing changes within the next two years. *Of those who plan to make changes,* 19 per cent of the members and 20 per cent of the nonmembers plan to build new homes. The rest plan to remodel their homes.

Of those homemakers who plan to remodel their homes, inside and/or outside painting ranked highest among both members and nonmembers with general repairs following closely.

The kinds of changes planned and the percentages of homemakers naming each are shown in table 88.

TABLE 88. HOUSING CHANGES PLANNED BY THOSE WHO PLANNED ANY CHANGES

Changes	Percentages*	
	Members	Nonmembers
General repairs	69	67
Bath	30	15
Sleeping rooms	16	24
Living space	14	13
Kitchen	21	14
Utility room	11	4
Inside or outside painting	71	73
Other	26	22

---

* Based on 317 members and 230 nonmembers who planned changes.

Of those who owned their homes, 69 per cent of the members and 52 per cent of the nonmembers planned changes. Of those who did not own their homes, the respective figures are 51 per cent for members and 31 per cent nonmembers.

If the specific changes are thought of in terms of the total sample and projected to the total population which the sample represents, the following figures give some indication of the magnitude of a prospective housing program. The 60 members who planned to build new homes are 12 per cent of the total sample of members. In terms of the almost 21,000 club members, which was the enrollment at the time of the survey, this means that approximately 2,500 club member families plan to build new homes in the next 2 or 3 years. Thirty-one per cent of the urban members, 26 per cent of the farm, and 21 per cent of the rural nonfarm members said they planned to add bathrooms.

About half (or more than 10,000) member families plan to remodel their homes. While projections to the total nonmember population are difficult to make, it is obvious that the eight per cent of the nonmembers who plan to build represent a substantial number of families in the state.

Twenty-one per cent of the member families who owned homes planned to add bathrooms as compared with 3 per cent of the renters.

Among nonmember families, 9 per cent of the owners and 2 per cent of the renters planned to add baths. Among the nonmembers, there was little difference by residence in plans for adding bathrooms. Percentages for urban, rural nonfarm, and farm nonmembers ran 13, 12 and 11 per cent respectively.

Planning Changes in the Home as Related to Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics

Planning Changes in the Home as Related to Family Income. The under-$1000 income group had the smallest per cent who planned changes in their homes. This was true for members and nonmembers. The percentage increases with the members up through the $2,000-$3,999 group and decreases again with the $4,000 and over group. The per cent of nonmembers planning changes in their home increased consistently with income.

TABLE 89. PLANNING CHANGES IN HOME AS RELATED TO INCOME

Planning Changes in Home	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Yes	48	67	73	69	31	43	49	57
No	52	33	27	31	69	57	51	43

Planning Changes in the Home During the Next Two Years as Related to Years of School Completed. The percentage of members and nonmembers who planned changes in their homes tended to increase with education.

TABLE 90. PLANNING CHANGES IN HOME AS RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
Planning Changes in Home	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Yes	57	61	60	68	72	27	41	44	45	46
No	43	39	40	32	28	73	59	56	55	54

Planning Changes in Homes Lived in as Related to Age of Homemaker. Homemakers under 50 years old said that some changes were to be made in their homes during the next 2 or 3 years to a greater extent than those 52 years old or over, although the differences were not great. (Older members owned homes to a greater extent than younger members, as shown in another section of this report.)

TABLE 91. PLANNING CHANGES IN HOMES AS RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKER

	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Proportion Planning Changes	67	65	69	58	61	44	49	39	29	32

Plans for Making Housing Changes as Related to Residence. The proportion of members planning to make housing changes was 65 per cent for farm, 63 per cent for rural nonfarm and urban families.

A smaller proportion of urban nonmembers (34 per cent) plan housing changes than farm (48 per cent) and rural nonfarm (40 per cent).

Storage Changes

Homemakers were asked if they planned new or improved storage facilities. Forty-six per cent of the members and 27 per cent of the nonmembers indicated they had plans to make storage changes within the next two or three years.

Of those who planned changes in storage table 92 shows reported specific types of changes to be made.

TABLE 92. SPECIFIC TYPES OF CHANGES TO BE MADE IN STORAGE WITHIN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS

	Percentages	
Kind of Storage	Members	Nonmembers
Clothing	64	65
Kitchen utensils	57	47
Canned goods	55	59
Household linens, bedding	48	44
Cleaning supplies	41	31

The above figures show that with one exception, the kinds of storage to be added ranked the same for members as for nonmembers; therefore, the same program emphasis would be needed.

Plans for New or Improved Storage Related to Home Ownership. Of the members who owned their homes, 49 per cent planned new or improved storage, while 39 per cent of the members who rented planned new or improved storage.

Of the nonmembers who owned their homes, 27 per cent planned new or improved storage, while 26 per cent of the nonmembers who rented planned new or improved storage.

13

Foods Produced, Conserved And Used At Home

Production. Homemakers were asked if their families used and produced certain Vitamin C foods; i.e. green and yellow vegetables, beef, pork, lamb, fish, poultry, eggs, and milk.

Of the total group, 8 per cent of the member families and 25 per cent of the nonmember families did not produce any of the above foods at home.

It must be acknowledged that the proportion of the amounts used that were produced at home are purely estimates on the part of the homemaker. There is no basis for drawing conclusions on the adequacy of diets from these data. The information given only provides some indication of the extent of production of foods used by the families.

The percentages for proportions produced are based on those who said they used the foods at home.

Cabbage

- Three per cent of the members and five per cent of the nonmembers said their families did not use cabbage.
- Twenty-nine per cent of the members and 52 per cent of the nonmembers produced no cabbage.
- Twenty-two per cent of the members and 21 per cent of the nonmembers produced less than half the cabbage used at home.
- Forty-nine per cent of the members and 27 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of the cabbage used at home.

Tomatoes

- The majority of the members and nonmembers used tomatoes, as less than 1 and 2 per cent respectively reported using none.

- About 19 per cent of the members and 40 per cent of the nonmembers reported producing no tomatoes.
- Twenty-one per cent of the members and 28 per cent of the nonmembers produced less than half of the tomatoes used at home.
- Sixty per cent of the members and 32 per cent of the nonmembers raised half or more of the tomatoes used at home.

Strawberries

- Ten per cent of the members and 15 per cent of the nonmembers said their families used no strawberries.
- Seventy per cent of the members and 86 per cent of the nonmembers produced no strawberries.
- Fourteen per cent of the members and eight per cent of the nonmembers produced less than half of the strawberries used at home.
- Sixteen per cent of the members and seven per cent of the nonmembers produce half or more of the strawberries used at home.

Collards, Kale, Tendergreens, Turnip Greens, Mustard Greens, Broccoli. About all of the homemakers used some of the above green vegetables, as only one per cent of the members and one per cent of the nonmembers reported using none of these green vegetables.

- Twenty per cent of the members and 45 per cent of the nonmembers do not produce any of these foods used at home.
- Seventeen per cent of the members and 21 per cent of the nonmembers produced less than half of these green vegetables used at home.
- Sixty-three per cent of the members and 34 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of these green vegetables used at home.

Snapbeans. Less than one per cent of the members and two per cent of the nonmembers used no snapbeans.

- Twenty-one per cent of the members and 44 per cent of the nonmembers produced no snapbeans.
- Nineteen per cent of the members and 22 per cent of the nonmembers produced less than half the snapbeans used at home.
- Sixty per cent of the members and 34 per cent of the nonmembers produced half of the snapbeans used at home.

Sweet Potatoes, Carrots, Yellow Squash, Pumpkin. Less than one per cent of the members and two per cent of the nonmembers reported not using any of these in the home.

- Thirty-five per cent of the members and 58 per cent of the nonmembers produced none of these yellow vegetables.
- Eighteen per cent of the members and about 19 per cent of the nonmembers produced less than half of these yellow vegetables used at home.
- Forty-seven per cent of the members and 22 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of these yellow vegetables used at home.

Beef, Pork, Lamb, Fish. One per cent of the members and two per cent of the nonmembers used no beef, pork, lamb, nor fish in the home.

- Forty-three per cent of the members and 69 per cent of the nonmembers produced none of the beef, pork, lamb, and fish used at home.
- Twenty-four per cent of the members and 15 per cent of the nonmembers produced less than half the beef, pork, lamb, and fish used at home.
- Thirty-three per cent of the members and 16 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of the beef, pork, lamb, and fish used at home.

Poultry. Less than one per cent of both members and nonmembers reported using no poultry at all in the home.

- Thirty-nine per cent of the members and 65 per cent of the nonmembers produced none of the poultry used at home.
- Twenty-four per cent of the members and 23 per cent of the nonmembers produced less than half of the poultry used at home.
- Thirty-seven per cent of the members and 12 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of the poultry used at home.

Eggs. Only about one per cent of both members and nonmembers said their families did not use eggs.

- Thirty-nine per cent of the members and 68 per cent of the nonmembers produced no eggs.
- Twenty-seven per cent of the members and 20 per cent of nonmembers produced less than half the eggs used at home.
- Thirty-four per cent of the members and 12 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of the eggs used at home.

Milk. About two per cent of both members and nonmembers said they did not use any milk in the home.

- Seventy-five per cent of the members and 91 per cent of the nonmembers produced none of the milk they used at home.
- Three per cent of the members and two per cent of the nonmembers produced less than half the milk they use at home.
- Twenty-two per cent of the members and seven per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of the milk they use at home.

Conservation

Home Canning of Certain Foods. Homemakers were asked if they canned any tomatoes, tomato juice, snapbeans, greens, broccoli, rape, carrots, sweet potatoes, yellow squash, or pumpkins. If so, they were asked to give the approximate amounts and the methods used most of the time. They were also asked if they needed any canning information.

Over three-fourths of the members and more than half of the nonmembers indicated they canned some or all of these foods used at home. Of those homemakers wanting information on foods, 61 per cent of members and 42 per cent of nonmembers wanted information on canning.

Tomatoes and Tomato Juice

- Of those homemakers who reported doing any canning, 95 per cent of the members and 92 per cent of the nonmembers canned tomatoes and/or tomato juice.
- Fifty-five per cent of the members and 66 per cent of the nonmembers who canned any tomatoes or juice reported canning 1-24 quarts during the past year; while 34 per cent of the members and 29 per cent of the nonmembers reported canning 25-74 quarts. Eleven percent of the members and 5 per cent of the non-members canned 75 or more quarts.

Methods Used. Fruits, tomatoes and tomato juice are acid foods. The boiling water bath (212°F) is the recommended method for canning them. The percentage of those canning tomatoes or tomato juice who used various methods were as follows:

- Forty-six per cent of the members and 57 per cent of the nonmembers used the open kettle.
- Thirty-nine per cent of the members and 35 per cent of the nonmembers used the water bath, or the recommended method.
- Fifteen per cent of the members and eight per cent of the nonmembers used the pressure canner.

Green and Yellow Vegetables

- Of those homemakers who reported any canning, 65 per cent of the members and 57 per cent of the nonmembers canned some or all of these vegetables: Greens, snapbeans, carrots, broccoli, rape, sweet potatoes, yellow squash, and/or pumpkins.
- Fifty-three per cent of the members and 59 per cent of the nonmembers who canned these foods, canned 1-24 quarts; 33 per cent of the members and 32 per cent of the nonmembers canned 25-74 quarts; while the remaining members (14 per cent) and nonmembers (9 per cent) canned 75 quarts or more.
- The remaining 11 per cent of the members and almost five per cent of the nonmembers reported canning 75 quarts or more.

Methods Used. These vegetables are low in acid. The steam pressure canner is the recommended method for all vegetables except tomatoes. The percentage of those canning green and yellow vegetables who used various methods were as follows:

- Eleven per cent of the members and 30 per cent of the nonmembers used open kettle.
- Forty-five per cent of the members and 51 per cent of the nonmembers used the water bath.
- Forty-four per cent of the members and 19 per cent of the nonmembers used the pressure canner.
- Of the homemakers wanting information on foods, 61 per cent of the members and about 42 per cent of the nonmembers wanted canning information.

From the findings on methods used, it is evident that a high per cent of both members and nonmembers need information on canning these foods.

Home Freezing of Certain Foods. Homemakers were asked if during the past year they froze any strawberries, certain green and yellow vegetables mentioned above, beef, pork, lamb, and/or fish. If so, they were asked to give the amounts. They were also asked if they needed information on freezing.

Of these homemakers wanting information on foods, more than one-half of the members and more than 60 per cent of the non-members wanted information on freezing. A substantial number of homemakers froze some of each of the foods, but the amounts frozen were usually quite small. The details are shown below.

Strawberries

- Fifty-one per cent of the members and 39 per cent of the nonmembers froze strawberries.
- Of those who froze strawberries 77 per cent of the members and 81 per cent of the nonmembers who froze 1-24 pints; 21 per cent of the members and 19 per cent of the nonmembers froze 25-74 pints; while about two per cent of the members and none of the nonmembers froze 75 pints or more.

Snapbeans, Carrots, Certain Green and Yellow Vegetables

- Eighty-nine per cent of the members and 91 per cent of the nonmembers froze some of the green or yellow vegetables mentioned earlier.
- Of those who froze the green or yellow vegetables, 44 per cent of the members and 54 per cent of the nonmembers froze 1-24 quarts; 43 per cent of the members and 37 per cent of the nonmembers froze 25-74 quarts; and 13 per cent of the members, and nine per cent of the nonmembers froze 75 or more quarts.

Beef, Pork, Lamb, and Fish

- Thirty-nine per cent of the members and 13 per cent of the nonmembers froze some beef, pork, and/or fish.
- Sixteen per cent of the members and 17 per cent of the nonmembers who froze these foods, reported freezing less than 25 pounds; 39 per cent of the members and 49 per cent of the nonmembers froze 25-100 pounds; while 45 per cent of the members and 35 per cent of the nonmembers reported freezing more than 100 pounds.

Some Differences in Freezing and Canning Foods as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Canning and Freezing Any Foods Related to Age of Homemaker. The trend was not consistent by age for members who canned foods at home. The highest percentage was among members under 30.

For nonmembers, the homemakers 30-59 canned to a greater extent than those in other age groups. Other comparisons by age are shown in table 93.

TABLE 93. CANNING CERTAIN FOODS RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKER

	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Canning Any of Specified Foods	85	74	81	80	74	37	59	58	60	39

TABLE 94. FREEZING CERTAIN YELLOW OR GREEN FOODS RELATED TO AGE GROUPS OF HOMEMAKER

	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Freezing Any of Specified Foods	52	46	51	47	30	17	25	19	22	16

Among members, the least freezing was done in the oldest age group. Differences were slight between various age groups of nonmembers.

The same general trend was true for the freezing of beef, pork, lamb, and fish. Among the members, those under 30 froze these foods to a greater extent than others. Among the nonmembers, the youngest and oldest groups ranked about the same as is shown in table 95.

TABLE 95. FREEZING BEEF, PORK, LAMB, AND FISH BY AGE OF HOMEMAKER

	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Freezing the Foods	52	41	47	32	29	11	17	14	10	10

Canning as Related to School Years Completed by Homemaker. There was little relationship between the homemakers' education and whether they canned.

TABLE 96. HOMEMAKERS' CANNING AS RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	School Years Completed and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Doing Canning	79	65	80	80	84	52	50	58	47	42

Freezing Vegetables and Meats as Related to School Years Completed. The percentage of members and nonmembers freezing meats and vegetables generally increased with the rise in the homemakers' schooling above the sixth grade.

TABLE 97. FREEZING MEATS AND VEGETABLES AS RELATED TO SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY HOMEMAKERS

	School Years Completed and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
Foods Frozen	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Vegetables	39	33	43	54	51	12	15	24	22	28
Meats	31	29	33	45	55	5	11	12	16	22

Canning Certain Green and Yellow Vegetables as Related to Residence. Table 98 shows that farm homemakers canned the vegetables mentioned here in greater quantities than did rural nonfarm and urban homemakers.

TABLE 98. CANNING CERTAIN GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES AS RELATED TO RESIDENCE

Canning Green or Yellow Vegetables	Residence and Percentages					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban
Canning any*	62	66	72	60	56	54
1-24 quarts**	49	53	72	51	67	59
25 or more quarts**	51	47	28	49	33	41

Canning Tomatoes as Related to Residence. It may be recalled from preceeding discussions that a higher percentage of homemakers canned tomatoes than any of the other foods asked about.

By residence, the differences in the per cent canning tomatoes was not as great as may have been expected; though members who lived on farms canned more than other groups, the differences by residence were not large. Table 99 shows the details on canning tomatoes or juice by place of residence.

TABLE 99. CANNING TOMATOES OR JUICE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF FAMILY

Canning Tomatoes and Juice	Residence and Percentages					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban
Canning any*	97	94	86	93	91	93
1-24 quarts**	41	66	74	50	72	84
25 or more quarts**	59	34	26	50	28	16

In many instances, interviewers reported that urban homemakers would say they had a few tomato plants in the yard, or that friends or relatives gave them tomatoes during the summer. Sometimes they said they purchased tomatoes for canning.

Freezing Foods as Related to Residence. Table 100 shows the percentages of members and nonmembers who froze certain green or yellow vegetables, strawberries, and meats.

---

* Percentage based on total sample.

** Percentage based on those canning any of the foods.

TABLE 100. FREEZING FOODS AS RELATED TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Foods Frozen	Place of Residence and Percentages*					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban
Strawberries	32	16	18	14	6	4
Certain green or yellow vegetables	52	37	29	31	17	9
Beef, pork, lamb, fish	55	27	23	24	10	8

Canning and Freezing by Family Income Levels. With the exception of freezing strawberries, the percentage of homemakers canning and freezing any of the foods asked about increased with income. The number freezing strawberries in the various categories was too small for valid comparisons.

TABLE 101. CANNING AND FREEZING FOODS BY FAMILY INCOME LEVELS

Foods Canned or Frozen	Income Level and Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Canning any of the specified foods	79	81	82	84	48	52	50	61
Freezing Certain Green or Yellow Vegetables	28	42	50	72	10	24	29	22

Information Wanted on Foods Other Than Canning ad Freezing

Homemakers were asked if they needed any information on foods in feeding their families. Seventy per cent of the members and about 60 per cent of the nonmembers indicated they needed some information in one or more specific areas.

The largest proportion of members wanted information on meal planning, while the greatest percentage of nonmembers wanted information on special diets. Many of these homemakers specified diets for low blood pressure, high blood pressure, diabetes, anemia, ulcerated stomach, overweight, etc. (While these are medical problems beyond our competence and responsibility, we should encourage homemakers with such concerns to seek and follow medical advice.)

Meal preparation was next in order for the members as compared with gardening information for nonmembers.

The table which follows shows the proportion of homemakers by food areas in relation to information wanted.

---

* Percentages are based on total number in survey.

TABLE 102. FOODS INFORMATION WANTED BY HOMEMAKERS

Area	Percentages Members	Nonmembers
Planning meals	67	36
Preparing meals	62	44
Gardening	47	63
Selecting, buying, storing	51	58
Special diets	40	67

Use of Milk in the Home

Homemakers were asked to give an estimate of the following with relation to the use of milk in the home:

1. The proportion of milk used at home that was produced at home.
2. If homemakers and husbands drank two or more cups of milk almost everyday.
3. If there were children under 20 years of age at home who drank less than two cups per day. If so, how many and what were their ages?
4. Kinds of milk used for cooking and drinking.

Drinking Milk by Homemakers and Husbands. Sixty per cent of the members and 65 per cent of the nonmembers said they did not drink two or more cups of milk almost everyday.

Sixty per cent of the members and 63 per cent of the nonmembers said their husbands drank less than two cups of milk per day.

This shows very little difference in the drinking of two cups or more of milk by members and nonmembers and their husbands, and points up the lack of drinking of the recommended amounts of milk by all homemakers and husbands in families interviewed.

Drinking Milk by Children under 20 Years of Age. A higher per cent of nonmembers than members said they had one or more children at home under 20 years old who drank less than two cups of milk almost everyday. The percentages were as shown in table 103.

TABLE 103. PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES WHOSE CHILDREN UNDER 20 DRANK 2 CUPS OR MORE OF MILK PER DAY

Amounts	Percentages* Members	Nonmembers
All Children Drink 2 or more cups	60	45
Some Children Drink Less than 2 cups	40	55

Based on a minimum recommendation of two cups for adults and 3-4 cups per day for children, the above figures show that a high percentage of family members (children and adults) did not drink enough milk. It is recognized, however, that some milk is consumed in cooked foods, cheese, and such milk desserts as ice cream. Even so, if less than two cups are drunk daily, it can safely be assumed that in most cases, not enough is consumed in foods to meet the recommended standard. This would be especially true for children.

---

* Based on families with children under 20 years old.

Drinking Milk by Children Under 20 Years as Related to Age of the Children. By age groups of children there were differences in the percentages by ages drinking less than two or more cups almost everyday. These differences are shown below.

TABLE 104. PERCENTAGES OF EACH AGE GROUP OF CHILDREN DRINKING LESS THAN 2 CUPS OF MILK ALMOST EVERY DAY

Age Group of Children	Percentages	
	Members	Nonmembers
Under 6 years	31	44
6-9 years	37	45
Boys 10-14 years	33	53
Girls 10-14 years	34	57
Boys 15-19 years	36	55
Girls 15-19 years	38	55

The main differences shown in table 104 are between children of members and nonmembers in all age groups.

The findings for boys and girls in the late teens do not conform in general to findings from other studies in the case of members' children; however, the trend is in the same direction. For nonmembers the percentages are higher for older children than for younger children, which is in line with findings from similar studies of cross sections of the population.

Kind of Milk Used for Drinking Most of Time. For drinking purposes, the greatest proportion of all homemakers used fluid milk—81 per cent of the members and 75 per cent of the nonmembers. Thirteen per cent of the members and 16 per cent of the nonmembers used canned milk, while six per cent of the members and nine per cent of the nonmembers used dry milk for drinking most of the time.

Milk Used for Cooking Most of the Time. The largest percentage of all homemakers used fluid milk for cooking purposes. Fifty-three per cent of the members and 45 per cent of the nonmembers reported using fluid milk most of the time. Thirty-four per cent of the members and 39 per cent of the nonmembers used canned milk, while 13 per cent of the members and 16 per cent of the nonmembers used dry milk for cooking purposes most of the time.

Amount of Dry Milk Used. For those homemakers who used dry milk most of the time for cooking or drinking, they were asked to give the numper pounds used each week. Table 105 shows the proportion of homemakers using different pound units each week.

TABLE 105. POUNDS OF DRY MILK USED EACH WEEK BY THOSE USING IT MOST OF THE TIME

Pounds	Percentages	
	Members	Nonmembers
One	42	36
Two	30	36
Three	13	12
Four	8	11
Five or more	7	5

The above table shows that the same percentage of members and nonmembers used three or more pounds of dried milk per week. The table also shows that the majority using dried milk most of the time, used one or two pounds. One pound of dried milk makes about 5 quarts of fluid non-fat milk. This indicated, then, that families using dried milk most of the time for cooking or drinking used the equivalent of from 3 to 15 or more quarts per week in the form of non-fat dried milk. The average family was almost five people.

Some Differences in Drinking Milk as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Drinking Milk as Related to Home Production of Milk. If milk was produced at home, there was a definite trend toward a higher percentage of family members drinking two or more cups of milk. Table 106 provides detailed information on drinking milk as related to home production of milk. It was not always possible to make valid comparisons between those estimating that they produced less than one-half and one-half or more due to the small numbers in some of the categories.

TABLE 106. PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES IN WHICH DESIGNATED FAMILY MEMBERS DRANK LESS THAN TWO CUPS OF MILK PER DAY AS RELATED TO HOME PRODUCTION OF MILK

Family Members	Estimated Proportion of Milk Porduced at Home and Percentages					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	none	Less than half	Half or more	none	Less than half	Half or more
Homemakers	63	54	46	66	50	50
Husbands	66	40	44	64	50	37
Children*	43	27	34	55	43	47

Production of Milk as Related to School Years Completed. The education of the members and non-members made very little difference in whether they used and produced any milk. There was some indication, however, that a higher proportion (about 3 out of 10) of members completing high school reported producing half or more milk than did any other homemakers.

---

* Families in which there are any children under 20 who drink less than 2 cups of milk per day. Percentages are based on number families with children under 20.

TABLE 107. PRODUCTION OF MILK AS RELATED TO SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

Response	Years of Schooling and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Produce none	74	79	78	68	67	86	93	87	94	89
Produce less than half	3	7	—	4	2	2	1	3	1	1
Produce half or more	19	12	20	25	30	6	5	9	4	9

Drinking Milk by Homemakers and Husbands as Related to Age of Homemaker. Homemakers were asked if they drank two or more cups of milk almost everyday.

A higher percentage of members under 30 drank two or more cups of milk daily than those in any other age group of members or nonmembers. Among the members, the percentages drinking two or more cups of milk was about the same for all ages beyond 30. There were only minor differences among members and nonmembers in the two age groups 50 and beyond. More details are shown in table 108.

TABLE 108. DRINKING TWO OR MORE CUPS OF MILK ALMOST EVERY DAY AS RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKER

	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Drinking 2 or more cups	61	40	41	38	38	32	34	29	38	40

A higher percentage of the husbands of members under 30 drank two or more cups of milk than husbands of homemakers in any other age groups. This was not true of nonmembers as shown in table 109.

TABLE 109. DRINKING TWO OR MORE CUPS OF MILK EVERY DAY BY HUSBANDS AS RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKER

	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Drinking 2 or more cups	59	38	44	36	30	36	36	37	45	35

Children Under 20 Drinking Less than Two Cups of Milk Daily as Related to Age of Mother. Children in homes in which the homemaker is a Home Demonstration Club Member are more likely to drink two or more cups of milk than children in nonmember households. This is true regardless of the age of the homemakers, but is especially true among the youngest (under 30) homemakers. In this age group, 23 per cent of the members reported having some children who drink less than two cups of milk daily, while 57 per cent of the nonmembers reported children who drink less than two cups daily.

TABLE 110. PERCENTAGES OF MOTHERS WITH SOME CHILDREN DRINKING LESS THAN TWO CUPS OF MILK DAILY BY AGE OF MOTHERS

	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Homemakers	23	46	45	40	33	57	57	52	60	47

Drinking Milk as Related to Family Income. In general, the per cent of homemakers and husbands who drank two cups or more of milk per day increased with the income of the family. The percentage of nonmember homemakers who drank two cups or more of milk per day varied only seven percentage points from the lowest to the highest income group. There was an increase from the lowest income to the highest, with one exception as seen in table 111.

TABLE 111. DRINKING TWO OR MORE CUPS OF MILK PER DAY BY HOMEMAKERS AND HUSBANDS AS RELATED TO INCOME

	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
Drinking 2 or More Cups	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Homemakers								
Yes	33	40	44	52	34	39	32	41
No	67	60	56	48	66	61	68	59
Husbands								
Yes	25	34	47	56	29	37	44	47
No	75	66	53	44	71	63	56	54

Children Under 20 Years Drinking Two Cups or More of Milk a Day as Related to Family Income. The per cent of families who reported that all children drank two cups of milk per day generally increased with income. The exception was in the $4,000 and over group for members' children.

TABLE 112. CHILDREN DRINKING TWO CUPS OR MORE OF MILK PER DAY AS RELATED TO FAMILY INCOME

Drinking 2 Cups or More	Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
No	47	60	68	55	37	40	57	66
Yes	53	40	32	45	63	60	43	34

Drinking Milk as Related to Years of Schooling of Homemaker. Proportionately more members with high school training drink at least two cups of milk daily than those whose schooling is less. The same trend was true of the husbands of both members and of nonmembers as related to the years of schooling of the wife.

The difference in the proportion of nonmembers drinking two or more cups of milk daily was not consistent by educational level. However, those in the lowest educational level also had fewer people drinking two or more cups of milk.

TABLE 113. HOMEMAKERS AND HUSBANDS DRINKING TWO OR MORE CUPS OF MILK BY YEARS OF SCHOOLING OF HOMEMAKER

Response	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Homemakers	37	29	36	49	52	30	38	34	38	33
Homemakers' Husbands	34	36	38	38	51	31	36	30	47	44

Time Spent in Preparing Main Family Meal of the Day

Homemakers were asked to estimate about how much time they spent preparing the main meal of the day. About half the members and 44 per cent of the nonmembers spent one hour or less, while slightly more than half of the members and 56 per cent of the nonmembers spent more than an hour. The smallest proportion of homemakers spend 30 minutes or less in preparing the main meal, as shown in the table below:

TABLE 114. TIME SPENT PREPARING MAIN MEAL

Amount of Time	Percentages	
	Members	Nonmembers
30 minutes or less	5	7
30 minutes to 1 hour	44	37
Between 1 and 2 hours	42	44
2 hours or more	9	12

The fact that about half the homemakers said they spent less than one hour preparing the main family meal of the day may be due to the use of partially processed foods that require only short time to prepare.

Some Differences by Time Spent in Preparing Main Meal by Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Time Spent Preparing the Main Meal by Years of Schooling Completed by Homemaker. There was no consistent relationship between education of the homemaker and the time spent preparing the main meal as seen from table 115.

TABLE 115. TIME SPENT PREPARING MAIN MEAL AS RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOLING OF HOMEMAKER

Time Spent	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
30 min. or less	7	5	6	4	3	6	11	5	7	7
30 min.-1 hr.	41	41	40	41	57	44	37	35	34	37
Between 1 & 2 hrs.	45	50	43	40	35	41	38	46	44	53
2 hrs. or more	7	4	11	15	5	9	14	14	15	3

Time Spent Preparing Main Meal as Related to Age of Homemaker. For members and nonmembers, age showed no significant relationship in time spent. Of interest, however, is the fact that relatively fewer of the homemakers 60 and over spent 2 hours or more preparing the main meal. It should be remembered that many of these women live alone, or have only one other person in the family. Some studies show that this age group needs to pay more attention to diet.

TABLE 116. TIME SPENT IN PREPARING MAIN MEAL AS RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKER

Time Spent	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
30 min. or less	6	5	3	5	8	11	3	5	9	10
30 min. 1 hr.	39	45	42	48	40	39	35	38	30	43
Between 1 & 2 hrs.	49	31	49	37	48	41	47	43	47	42
2 hrs. or more	6	19	6	10	4	9	15	14	14	5

Advance Meal Planning

Homemakers were asked, "when do you usually decide what you are going to cook for a meal."

About 20 per cent of the members and 30 per cent of the nonmembers did not decide until they went into the kitchen to prepare the meal.

Fifty-seven per cent of the members and 53 per cent of the nonmembers decided one or two meals ahead.

Sixteen per cent of the members and 13 per cent of the nonmembers decided two or three days ahead.

Eight per cent of the members and 4 per cent of the nonmembers decided more than three days ahead. This means that 76 per cent of the members and 83 per cent of the nonmembers planned no further than approximately one day ahead. There may be various interpretations, since other detailed comparisons such as possession of freezers, types of meals, storage of food on hand may influence the need for planning ahead. Nutritionists, in general, recommend some advance planning on the basis that better meals, more efficient shopping, and economy may result. Some studies indicate that homemakers feel that advanced planning is a time-saving practice.

Some Differences in Advance Meal Planning as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Advance Meal Planning as Related to Age. There was a general tendency for younger homemakers to plan at least two or three days ahead to a greater extent than those 60 and over. Meal planning in relation to age is shown in table 117.

TABLE 117. ADVANCE MEAL PLANNING IN RELATION TO AGE

When Planned	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Just before meal time	21	17	20	16	21	27	30	32	27	33
1 or 2 meals ahead	43	59	56	57	63	52	50	52	53	57
2 or 3 days ahead	21	14	14	19	14	19	13	12	16	7
More than 3 days ahead	15	10	10	8	2	2	7	4	4	3

Advance Planning of Meals as Related to Years of Schooling of Homemaker. A greater percentage of members and nonmembers with some high school training did more advance meal planning than any other homemakers, while those with less education did less advance planning.

TABLE 118. ADVANCED MEAL PLANNING AS RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOLING OF HOMEMAKER

When Planned	Years of Schooling and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Just before meal time	29	21	16	18	13	38	29	38	22	15
1 or 2 meals ahead	54	58	61	53	59	50	60	53	52	46
2 or 3 days ahead	14	16	15	19	16	10	11	8	18	25
More than 3 days ahead	3	5	8	10	12	2	—	1	8	14

14

Organization Membership And Leadership

Homemakers were asked which organizations they were members of and in which they held offices or leadership positions. They were also asked if they had been 4-H members or if their children were currently 4-H members.

Ten per cent of the club members belonged only to a home demonstration club. Twenty per cent of the homemakers did not belong to any organization at all.

Types of Organizations to Which Homemakers Belonged. The types of organizations and percentages belonging to each are listed in table 119.

Church organization was not defined as being a member of a church, but was considered to be missionary society, circle, study groups, deacons' board, etc.

Community development clubs and farm organizations are family membership organizations in North Carolina.

TABLE 119. ORGANIZATIONS TO WHICH HOMEMAKERS BELONGED

Type of Organization	Percentages Belonging	
	Members	Nonmembers
Church organizations(missionary, etc.)	88	77
Sunday school teachers	19	9
Young peoples' church organizations	22	15
Community development club	20	4
Farm organization	14	3
Any other organizations	25	15

Table 119 shows that women who belong to home demonstration groups are more likely to be members of other organized groups. These findings are in line with those from other studies of home demonstration club members.

This information indicates that women who do not participate in organized groups are not being reached with the educational programs of the type usually sponsored by adult organizations. Church organizations are more likely to reach a cross section of homemakers than any other type of organization.

Number of Organizations of Which Homemakers Were Members. Homemakers were asked to give the number of each kind of organization in which they held membership. Table 120 shows these numbers.

TABLE 120. NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH HOMEMAKERS WERE MEMBERS

Number of Organizations *	Percentages	
	Members	Nonmembers
None	9	20
One	16	35
Two	20	19
Three	16	13
Four	17	5
Five	10	5
Six	6	2
Seven or More	6	1

It will be seen from the above table that home demonstration club members belonged to more organizations and more types of organizations than did homemakers not in the home demonstration organization. Fifty-five per cent of the home demonstration members belonged to three or more organizations other than a home demonstration club. Twenty-six per cent of the homemakers not in a home demonstration club belonged to three or more organizations.

Some Differences in Number of Organizations to which Homemaker Belonged as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Number of Organizations Belonged to as Related to Age. Club members under 40 belonged to fewer organizations other than older women. This is true both for members and nonmembers. For example, among club members under 30, 15 per cent were members of no other organizations. Similarly, for the age group 30-39, 18 per cent held no other memberships, while only 4 to 10 per cent of those in the older age groups held no other membership. On the other hand, 15 per cent of each of the two youngest age groups of club members were members of five or more organizations, while this percentage ranged from 21 to 30 per cent in the other age groups. A similar pattern existed among nonmembers, as seen in table 121.

---

* Other than a home demonstration club.

TABLE 121. NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS TO WHICH HOMEMAKERS BELONGED AS RELATED TO AGE

Number Belonged To	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
None	15	17	6	4	10	26	20	20	27	13
One	25	15	12	16	17	38	32	37	25	39
Two	18	16	19	20	24	16	21	18	14	21
Three or more	42	52	63	60	49	20	27	25	34	27

Number of Organizations Belonged to as Related to Family Income. The higher the family income, the more likely the homemaker is to belong to several organizations. This is true for both home demonstration club members and nonmembers. For example, 72 per cent of the members with incomes of $4,000 or more reported memberships in three or more organizations other than home demonstration, while 41 per cent of those with incomes of less than $1,000 reported such memberships. Similarly, 50 per cent of nonmembers from the highest income group reported three or more memberships, as compared with only 18 per cent of those in the lowest group.

TABLE 122. TOTAL NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS HOMEMAKERS BELONGED TO AS RELATED TO FAMILY INCOME

Number Organizations Belonged To *	Income Group and Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
None	12	11	6	6	24	19	19	18
One	20	16	13	11	39	35	30	16
Two	27	18	18	11	19	17	24	16
Three or More	41	55	63	72	18	29	27	50

Number of Organizations Belonged to as Related to Residence. In this study, farm and urban members belonged to more organizations than did rural nonfarm members. With nonmembers, urban homemakers belonged to more organizations than did the other two residence groups.

TABLE 123. NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS BELONGED TO AS RELATED TO RESIDENCE OF HOMEMAKER

Number of Organizations*	Residence and Percentages					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban
None	10	10	7	19	19	25
One	14	18	13	31	41	29
Two	17	22	20	28	17	14
Three or More	59	50	60	22	23	32

* Other than home demonstration clubs

Number of Organizations Belonged to as Related to Years of Schooling of Homemaker. There was a definite and consistent *trend* for homemakers with more education to belong to more organizations.

TABLE 124. NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS TO WHICH HOMEMAKERS BELONGED AS RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOLING

	Years of Schooling and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
Number of Organizations*	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
None	15	8	11	10	3	20	23	22	21	16
One	15	20	18	13	11	48	32	38	32	15
Two	29	27	17	19	10	20	21	16	18	20
Three or more	41	45	54	58	76	12	24	24	29	49

Perhaps this indicates that among other reasons, those with more years of formal education are more interested in continuing their education in informal ways.

To sum up the information on organization memberships, we may conclude that women in the lower socio-economic levels and younger women are not reached through organizations directly to any great extent.

Offices or Leadership Positions Held

Sixty-three per cent of the home demonstration members and 80 per cent of the nonmembers held no office or leadership position in any of the organizations to which they belonged. This is not in line with the often-heard statement, "Everyone has so many jobs in the organization."

Eight per cent of the home demonstration members and three per cent of the nonmembers held three or more offices. The majority holding any office held only one such position.

Some Differences in Offices or Leadership Positions Held as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Number of Offices Held as Related to Family Income. As the income increases, so does the likelihood that the homemaker will hold an office in a club.

TABLE 125. NUMBER OF OFFICES HELD AS RELATED TO INCOME

	Percentages and Income							
	Members				Nonmembers			
Holding Office	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
None	75	59	57	57	83	83	75	65
One or More	25	41	43	43	17	17	25	35

---

* Other than home demonstration clubs

Offices Held as Related to Age of Homemaker. The proportion of members holding at least one office or leadership position ranged from about 30 per cent in the age groups under 40 to 45 per cent in age group 50-59.

In only one age group (60 and over) is the proportion of nonmembers holding leadership positions more than 20 per cent (table 126).

Among members, relatively more women in the age groups of 40 and above hold office than those in younger age groups.

TABLE 126. NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH HOMEMAKER WAS SERVING AS AN OFFICER OR LEADER

Number of Organizations	Percentages and Age									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
None	70	71	61	55	63	83	81	81	80	76
One or More	30	29	39	45	37	17	19	19	20	25

Number of Offices Held as Related to Years of Schooling of Homemaker. As years of schooling increases so does the likelihood that the homemaker will hold an office or leadership position in an organization.

TABLE 127. NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH OFFICES ARE HELD AS RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOLING OF HOMEMAKERS

Holding Office	Years of Schooling and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
None	79	75	59	59	49	90	82	82	74	68
One or More	30	29	39	45	37	17	19	19	20	24

Number of Offices Held as Related to Residence of Homemaker. A higher percentage of urban members and nonmembers held offices than did other residence groups. About the same proportions of farm and urban women held three or more such positions. Rural nonfarm women among both members and nonmembers held fewer offices than the other two groups.

Home Demonstration Leadership

Twenty-three per cent of the home demonstration members were serving as an officer in their clubs at the time of the survey, and 7 per cent were serving as a county home demonstration council officer.

Thirty-one per cent were serving as project leaders. The Home Demonstration Club often serves as a training ground for community leadership.

The Home Demonstration Clubs evidently draw heavily upon the very young members for leadership. Forty-five per cent of the members under 30 held club offices, as compared with 26 per cent or less in each of the other age groups. Only 17 per cent of the oldest members (60 and over) held office in the home demonstration club.

A similar pattern existed for Council Officers with 18 per cent of the youngest members (under 30) and less than 10 per cent of each of the other age groups holding office in Councils.

Only 18 per cent of the members 60 and over served as project leaders, as compared with 36 per cent of those under 30 years old. Percentages for each age group are shown below.

TABLE 128. HOME DEMONSTRATION MEMBERS SERVING AS AN OFFICER OR LEADER AS RELATED TO AGE

Type Office or Leader	Percentages and Age				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Club Officers	45	21	26	21	17
Project Leader	36	28	41	32	18
Council Officer	18	9	6	6	5

4-H Leadership and 4-H Membership

Eight per cent of the home demonstration club members and about 1 per cent of the nonmembers were serving as adult 4-H leaders when the survey was made.

Fourteen per cent of the members and 4 per cent of the nonmembers had been a 4-H leader at some time in the past. While these percentages may seem small, it is well to project the percentages in terms of numbers to the total populations from which the sample was drawn.

Eight per cent of the 19,209 home demonstration club members is 1,537. There were 3,188 adult women 4-H leaders in North Carolina at the time of the survey. This means that 47 per cent of the adult 4-H women leaders are home demonstration club members. The others are from the rest of the population in North Carolina.

4-H Members in the Home. Sixty per cent (297) of the Home Demonstration Members and 52 per cent (297) of the nonmembers had one or more children 10-19 years old in the home, the usual age for a 4-H club membership. In this group, sixty-two per cent of the members and 27 per cent of the nonmembers had one or more 4-H members in the home at the time of the survey. Based on the total number of home demonstration members in the survey, there were 4-H members in 37 per cent of the home demonstration members' homes and in 14 per cent of the nonmembers' homes.

The statement is often made that Extension reaches homes through 4-H and home demonstration clubs at the same time. These data and other studies indicate that this is true only to a limited extent.

Twenty per cent of the home demonstration members and 15 per cent of the nonmembers had been 4-H members themselves. Fifty-three per cent of the 4-H members and 23 per cent of the nonmembers reported that there had been 4-H members in the home prior to the survey.

4-H Membership and 4-H Leadership Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

4-H Members in the Home as Related to Former 4-H Membership of Homemaker. Forty-nine per cent of those members who had been 4-H members themselves had one or more children enrolled in 4-H clubs, as compared with 34 per cent of those who had not been 4-H members.

Eighteen per cent of the nonmember homemakers who had been 4-H members themselves had one or more children enrolled in 4-H clubs, as compared with 14 per cent of those who had not been 4-H Members.

The same trend was true regarding having had 4-H members in the home prior to the survey, though the differences were not quite as great.

TABLE 129. PERCENTAGE OF HOMES WITH 4-H MEMBERS AS RELATED TO FORMER 4-H MEMBERSHIP OF HOMEMAKER

With 4-H Members	Members		Nonmembers	
	Former 4-H Members	Not Former 4-H Members	Former 4-H Members	Not Former 4-H Members
In home at time of survey	49	34	18	14
Prior to survey	59	51	26	23

4-H Leadership Related to Former 4-H Membership of Homemaker. Seventeen per cent of the Home Demonstration Club Members who had been 4-H members were serving as 4-H Leaders at the time of the interviews, in comparison with 6 per cent who had not been 4-H members.

Four per cent of the nonmembers who had been 4-H members were serving as 4-H leaders, while none of those who had not been 4-H members were serving as 4-H leaders.

Thirty-six per cent of the home demonstration members who had been 4-H members had served as 4-H leaders prior to the survey, in comparison with 8 per cent who had not been 4-H members.

Of the nonmembers, 20 per cent of those who had been 4-H members had served as 4-H leaders prior to the survey, as compared with one per cent of those who had not been 4-H members.

4-H Leadership Related to 4-H Members in the Home. Fourteen per cent of the home demonstration club members with children in 4-H clubs at the time of the survey were serving as 4-H leaders in comparison with 4 per cent of those without children in 4-H clubs. A higher percentage had also been leaders prior to the survey if they had children in 4-H.

Even though the numbers were very small, the same trend was true for nonmembers.

Homemakers Serving as 4-H Leaders as Related to Family Income. As the income increased, so did the likelihood that members would serve as 4-H leaders.

The proportion on nonmembers serving as 4-H leaders is very small, and all come from the two higher income brackets.

TABLE 130. HOMEMAKERS SERVING AS 4-H LEADERS AS RELATED TO FAMILY INCOME

Serving as 4-H Leader	Percentages and Income							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Yes	3	6	8	19	—	—	2	2
No	97	94	92	81	100	100	98	98

Homemakers Serving as 4-H Leaders as Related to Years of Schooling. The study shows that the greatest proportion of members servings as 4-H leaders had at least some high school training.

The nonmembers serving as 4-H leaders are homemakers with some high school training.

TABLE 131. HOMEMAKERS SERVING AS 4-H LEADERS AS RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOLING

Serving as 4-H Leader	Years of Schooling and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Yes	1	5	4	10	20	—	—	—	2	1
No	99	95	96	90	80	100	100	100	98	99

4-H Leadership as Related to Age of Homemaker. Homemakers in the age group 30-59 years old were more likely to serve as 4-H leaders than those in other age groups.

For members, the percentages were 3 per cent for those under 30; 12 per cent for those 30-39; 9 per cent for those 40-49; 9 per cent for those 50-59; and 3 per cent for those 60 and over.

The numbers for nonmembers were too small for comparisons by age.

4-H Leadership as Related to Residence. A higher per cent of farm and rural nonfarm residents were serving as 4-H leaders than urban homemakers.

Homemakers with Children in 4-H as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Homemakers with Children in 4-H as Related to Age of Homemaker. As might be expected, a higher percentage of homemakers in the age groups 30-59 had children enrolled in 4-H Clubs, as there was more likelihood that these women would have children of 4-H age. However, table 132 shows that there are 4-H members within all the age groups.

TABLE 132. 4-H MEMBERS IN HOME AS RELATED TO AGE OF HOMEMAKER

4-H Members in Home	Percentages and Age Groups									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
At time of survey	64	76	63	57	38	23	26	29	33	24
Prior to survey	21	63	63	54	40	1	32	32	32	15

Homemakers with Children in 4-H as Related to Residence. Members living on farms reported they had children who are 4-H'ers more frequently than rural nonfarm or urban members.

Among nonmembers, there was little difference between farm and rural nonfarm residents, but a higher percentage of both of these groups reported that they had children in 4-H clubs than did city residents.

TABLE 133. 4-H MEMBERS IN HOME AS RELATED TO RESIDENCE

4-H Members in Home	Residence and Percentages					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban	Farm	Rural Nonfarm	Urban
At time of survey	69	57	54	33	32	13
Prior to survey	21	19	20	9	23	9

Homemakers with Children in 4-H as Related to Years of Schooling of Homemaker. The per cent of members with children in 4-H tended to increase with the rise in years of schooling; among nonmembers, there was no consistent pattern or relationship between schooling and the proportion who indicated they had children in 4-H.

There was no consistent relationship between years of schooling of homemaker and having children who were 4-H members in the past.

TABLE 134. 4-H MEMBERS IN HOME RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOLING OF HOMEMAKER

4-H Members in Home	Years of Schooling of Homemaker and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
At time or survey	54	50	58	69	76	29	16	32	31	21
Prior to survey	51	51	53	62	47	18	24	33	21	14

Children in 4-H as Related to Family Income. The higher the income, the greater was the proportion of members having children in 4-H.

The proportion of nonmembers having children in 4-H was considerably higher in the $4,000 and over income bracket than it was in any other; however, there was very little difference in 4-H membership in other income groups in 4-H participation.

This was also true for membership prior to the time of the survey.

TABLE 135. 4-H MEMBERS IN HOME RELATED TO FAMILY INCOME

4-H Members in Home	Percentages and Income							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
At time of survey	48	57	69	74	27	27	21	43
Prior to survey	43	50	60	67	21	22	21	39

Homemakers Who Had Been a 4-H Member as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Homemakers Who Had Been 4-H Members as Related to Age. Table 136 suggests that the youngest home demonstration club members are drawn heavily from former 4-H club members. Almost three-fourths of the club members under 30 had been 4-H'ers at one time. This compares with only 41 per cent of nonmembers of similar age.

As was expected, the percentage of both members and nonmembers who had been 4-H'ers decreased sharply as age increased. However, in every age group, relatively more members than nonmembers had been 4-H members.

TABLE 136. HOMEMAKERS WHO HAD BEEN 4-H MEMBERS RELATED TO AGE

Former 4-H Membership	Percentages and Age Groups									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Yes	73	40	14	8	9	41	20	6	4	1
No	27	60	86	92	91	59	80	94	96	99

Homemakers Who Had Been a 4-H'er as Related to Years of Schooling Completed. The study shows that the percentage of members and nonmembers who had been 4-H'ers increased as years of schooling went up.

TABLE 137. HOMEMAKER HAVING BEEN A 4-H'ER AS RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOLING

Former 4-H Membership	Years of Schooling and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Yes	3	8	14	36	40	1	6	13	28	32
No	97	92	86	64	60	99	94	87	72	68

Homemakers Who Had Been a 4-H Members as Related to Income. The proportion of homemakers having been 4-H'ers was generally higher with those whose incomes were $1,000 or more as seen below.

TABLE 138. HOMEMAKERS WHO HAD BEEN 4-H MEMBERS AS RELATED TO FAMILY INCOME

Former 4-H Membership	Income and Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Yes	10	21	29	20	13	16	15	21
No	90	79	71	80	87	84	85	79

Summary Statement on 4-H Leadership and Membership

The conclusion may be made that in this study homemakers were more likely to serve as 4-H leaders if (1) they had children in 4-H clubs, or (2) they had been 4-H members themselves.

They were also more likely to have children in 4-H clubs if they had been 4-H members themselves. This was also true in a national study made in 1957 of 12,000 white home demonstration club families.

Number of Years in Home Demonstration Club

Forty-five per cent of the home demonstration members had belonged to a home demonstration club for 10 or more years. Nine per cent had belonged less than 2 years, 30 per cent less than 5 years, and 10 per cent 20 years of more.

These findings indicate that club membership is not static. New members are taken in as older ones drop out. This heterogeneity presents a challenge to both club leadership and extension workers in developing programs that will meet the needs of those with differences in tenure. This heterogeneity in tenure means that some of our members have participated in extension education programs for many years while the adult educatonal experiences of others have been much more limited.

TABLE 139. PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS BY NUMBER OF YEARS IN HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB

Number of Years	Percentage
Less than 2 years	9
2-4 years	21
5-9 years	25
10-14 years	23
15-19 years	12
20 years or more	10

Number of Years in Home Demonstration Clubs as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Number of Years in Home Demonstration Clubs as Related to Family Income. Length of membership tends to increase as income increases, but there is not a definite and consistent relationship.

TABLE 140. NUMBER OF YEARS IN HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUBS AS RELATED TO FAMILY INCOME

Years in Home Demonstration Club	Income and Percentages			
	Under $1000	$1000-1999	$2000-3999	$4000 & Over
Less than 2 years	8	7	12	8
2-4 years	22	19	22	16
5-9 years	32	25	21	23
10-14 years	21	28	21	26
15-19 years	10	10	12	19
20 years or more	7	11	12	8

The income group with the longest tenure is the $4,000 and over group. Fifty-three per cent of these have been members 10 years or more, as compared with 38 per cent of those with less than $1,000 of income. The lowest and highest income groups have the same number homemakers in the club as new members. The lower income groups have the largest number with tenure up to 10 years.

How the Extension Program Reaches Nonmembers

Nonmembers received assistance from the home economics Extension agent, through members, and through certain selected mass media and meetings.

Fifty-eight per cent of the members made contacts with or assisted an average of approximately three nonmembers each in one or more of the ways shown in table 141. These contacts were made in the month prior to the study.

We assume our sample to be fairly representative and project the above finding to show that 58 per cent of all the (19,200) members in the state contacted about three nonmembers each. If our assumption is correct, 11,136 of the members contacted approximately 33,408 nonmembers in the month prior to the study.

TABLE 141. ASSISTANCE TO, OR CONTACTS WITH NONMEMBER HOMEMAKERS BY CLUB MEMBERS

Kind of Contact	Members Percentages
Invited a nonmember to a club meeting	42
Invited a nonmember to other club activities (tours, fairs, workshops, Federation meetings, etc.)	27
Gave a nonmember an Extension bulletin or leaflet	24
Showed a nonmember how to do something learned in club	37
Explained to a nonmember how to get information from home economics Extension agent	36
Made any of the above contacts	58

Findings from many other studies show that direct contact from person to person is one of the most effective methods of disseminating information.

Nonmember Assistance as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Assistance to Nonmembers as Related to Age. There appears to be no consistent relationship between contacts and age except that members under 30 were apparently more likely to make contacts with nonmembers than those in other age groups.

TABLE 142. ASSISTANCE AND CONTACTS MADE BY MEMBERS TO NONMEMBERS AS RELATED TO AGE OF MEMBER

Type of Assistance or Contact	Age & Percentage of Members Making Contacts				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & Over
Invited to home demonstration club	55	31	46	42	41
Invited to other Extension activities	39	23	29	27	25
Given Extension bulletin or leaflet	21	22	26	22	24
Showed how to do something learned in home demonstration work	42	35	39	42	29
Explained how to get information from home demonstration agent	39	34	41	36	30

Assistance to Nonmembers as Related to Years of Schooling of Member. Members who have completed high school tend to make contacts to a greater extent than those with less education.

TABLE 143. ASSISTANCE OR CONTACTS BY MEMBERS TO NONMEMBERS AS RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOLING COMPLETED BY MEMBERS

Type of Assistance or Contact	Education & Percentage of Members Making Contacts				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 years h. sch.	H. sch. grad.
Invited to home demonstration club	41	33	38	40	56
Gave extension bulletin or leaflet	27	17	22	22	30
Showed how to do something learned in home demonstration work	35	28	38	35	45
Explained how to get information from home demonstration agent	35	33	32	36	45

Contacts with Home Agent and Participation in Certain Home Economics Extension Programs

Homemakers were asked to indicate if they had had certain types of participation in contacts with the home economics extension programs during the year preceding the interview. In addition, nonmembers were asked if they knew the home economics extension agent or assistant agent by name. One-fourth of the nonmembers knew the home agent by name. The findings from this question are reported in table 144.

Eighty-one per cent of the members and 46 per cent of the nonmembers had one or more of the contacts asked about. Many more members than nonmembers reported having made contacts through mass media—radio and newspaper.

The fact that no more than 53 per cent of the members attended meetings in which agents participated may indicate that some members are not very active.

TABLE 144. CONTACTS WITH HOME AGENT AND PARTICIPATION IN CERTAIN PROGRAMS

Kind of Contact or Participation	Percentages	
	Members	Nonmembers
Attended Meeting which Home Agent took part	53	5
Read Newspaper Article by Home Agent or Assistant	45	21
Received any letters from Home Agent or Assistant	65	7
Listened to a Radio Program by Home Agent or Assistant	54	34
Knowing Home Agent or Assistant by Name	Not Asked	25

Contacts with Home Agent and Participation in Certain Home Economics Extension Programs as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Certain Contacts or Participation in Programs as Related to Age. The contact most frequently mentioned by the nonmembers in each age group (about 3 out of every 10) was listening to the radio. This was followed with reading news articles. Very few reported attendings meetings and receiving letters.

The contact most frequently reported by the members in each group was that of receiving letters. Following closely was that of attending meetings with about half or more of the members in each age group reporting some contact and participating through meetings.

TABLE 145. PARTICIPATION IN CERTAIN PROGRAMS DURING PAST YEAR AS RELATED TO AGE

Kinds of Contact or Participation	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	over 60 &
Attended meetings in which home agent took part	52	56	57	49	50	6	5	6	4	2
Read news articles	45	40	51	42	42	21	22	25	21	15
Received letters from agent or assistant	61	60	71	65	61	3	12	10	5	4
Listened to radio	55	50	56	51	57	32	32	33	32	39

Contacts and Participation in Certain Programs as Related to School Years Completed. As the homemakers' educational levels went up, the percentage reading news articles increased.

Education made little difference as to whether homemakers listened to radio programs of the agent.

TABLE 146. PARTICIPATION IN CERTAIN PROGRAMS AS RELATED TO SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

Kinds of Contact or Participation	Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Reading news articles	29	36	44	48	61	9	14	17	31	38
Listening to Radio programs	51	48	56	53	58	30	32	36	36	34

Contacts and Participation in Certain Programs as Related to Family Income. Reading news articles and listening to radio programs were related to family income. As the family income increased, so did the per cent of homemakers having read news articles by the home agent or assistant. (Those with higher incomes also had more education, and subscribed to newspapers to a greater extent than those in the lower income brackets.)

Income made little difference among nonmembers.

TABLE 147. PARTICIPATION IN CERTAIN PROGRAMS AS RELATED TO INCOME

Kind of Contact or Participation	Income Levels and Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
News articles	37	45	46	62	13	18	26	50
Radio programs	55	60	45	66	36	34	31	31

Knowing the Home Agent or Assistant

Nonmembers were asked if they knew the home agent or assistant. Knowing the agent was considered as being able to give the name. Twenty-five per cent of the nonmembers were able to identify the home agent or assistant in their county by name. Some others were able to name the agent immediately preceding the present agent.

Knowing the Home Agent or Assistant as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Percentage of Nonmembers Knowing the Home Agent or Assistant as Related to Income. As the family income increased, there was a consistent tendency for the proportion of homemakers who knew the home agents to increase.

TABLE 148. NONMEMBERS KNOWING THE HOME AGENT AS RELATED TO INCOME

Knowing Home Agent or Assistant	Income Levels and Percentages				
	Nonmembers				
	Total	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Yes	25	20	25	31	41
No	75	80	75	69	59

Nonmembers Knowing the Home Agent or Assistant as Related to Years of Schooling of Homemaker. As education of the homemaker increased, the percentage knowing her county home economics agent or assistant also increased. The proportion who reported knowing the agent ranged from 16 per cent with those having schooling under five grades to 41 per cent with those having completed high school.

TABLE 149. PERCENTAGE OF NONMEMBERS KNOWING THE HOME AGENT OR ASSISTANT AS RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOLING

Knowing Agent	Years of Schooling and Percentages					
	Total	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Yes	25	16	17	25	32	41
No	75	84	83	75	68	59

Knowing Home Agent or Assistant as Related to Age. There was little relationship between the age of the homemakers and their responses. Between two and three out of every 10 in each age group indicated they knew the home agent or assistant by name.

TABLE 150. PERCENTAGE OF NONMEMBERS KNOWING HOME AGENT OR ASSISTANT AS RELATED TO AGE

Knowing Agent	Age Groups and Percentages				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Yes	25	28	24	28	23
No	75	72	76	72	77

Preferred Ways of Receiving Homemaking Information

Both members and nonmembers were asked to give a first, second and third choice of preferred ways for receiving homemaking information through seven selected media commonly used by extension agents.

TABLE 151. CHOICES OF SELECTED MEDIA FOR RECEIVING INFORMATION*

Media	Percentages					
	Members			Nonmembers		
	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice
Radio	16	24	18	31	19	14
Television	14	18	16	20	18	12
Newspaper	7	15	15	8	21	22
Magazines	4	6	9	7	13	15
Bulletins or Leaflets	4	9	10	4	7	8
Meetings	36	12	15	15	10	11
Letters	19	16	17	15	12	18

---

* Percentages are based on those who named first, second, and third choices for each media.

The media chosen most often by the members as first choice for receiving information was meetings. (This is to be expected, and is in line with other studies.) Letters ranked second as first choice by members. The third most frequently given as first choice was radio.

The nonmembers most often chose the radio as the preferred way among the seven media to receive information. Television ranked next as a first choice with letters and meetings, third.

The respondents were also asked for second and third choices of media. Members most often chose radio as their second choice, but chose television, letters and newspapers almost as often.

Preferred Ways of Receiving Information as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Preferred Ways of Receiving Information by Family Income Level. Table 152 shows the percentage who named each of the seven ways as their first choice as a means of receiving homemaking information as related to family income.

TABLE 152. CHOICES FOR RECEIVING INFORMATION BY HOMEMAKERS

First Choices	Income Levels and Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Radio	24	17	12	11	43	30	17	10
Television	15	11	13	17	15	23	17	33
Newspapers	7	9	6	8	8	8	14	2
Magazines	4	3	5	3	5	4	9	12
Leaflets or Bulletins	3	3	4	5	1	5	8	6
Meetings	27	36	41	44	12	15	19	23
Letters	20	21	19	12	16	15	16	14

As the income increased, so did preferences for meetings as first choice, while preferences for radio decreased. This is in line with findings from other extension studies which show in general that those in the lower socio-economic level say that they prefer radio to a greater extent than meetings.

Preferred Ways of Receiving Information by Years of Schooling. Table 153 shows the percentage naming each of the seven ways as their first choice as a means of receiving homemaking information as related to years of schooling of the homemakers.

TABLE 153. FIRST CHOICES FOR RECEIVING INFORMATION BY HOMEMAKERS AS RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOLING

	Years of Schooling and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
First Choice	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 5 gr.	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Radio	28	21	14	11	11	46	44	27	19	19
Television	9	21	18	12	7	21	18	20	19	19
Newspapers	8	11	7	6	6	1	10	12	9	8
Magazines	3	4	3	6	3	6	3	5	11	12
Leaflets or Bulletins	3	2	3	3	8	1	4	2	6	9
Meetings	35	26	34	34	52	11	11	15	19	21
Letters	14	15	21	28	13	14	10	19	17	12

The percentage of both members and nonmembers indicating radio as their first choice decreased as education increased. There was little relation between the educational level and the proportion of homemakers preferring television as first choice of the selected media for receiving information.

Surprisingly, there was no consistent relationship between education and preference for methods requiring reading—newspapers, magazines, bulletins, and leaflets, and letters.

The higher the educational level, the greater the percentage of both members and nonmembers who listed meetings as their first choice.

Reasons Why Homemakers Thought Some Women Did Not Belong to Home Demonstration Clubs

All respondents were asked what they thought were reasons why some homemakers did not belong to home demonstration clubs. Eighty-five per cent of the members and 79 per cent of the nonmembers gave one or more reasons.

The reasons given by the respondents fall generally into eight categories as follows:

(1) Reasons pertaining to family—
    a. Small children at home.
    b. Illness in family.
    c. Husband doesn't want them to go to meeting.

(2) Lack of transportation—

(3) Reasons related to the organization—
    a. Do not like programs. Some went and did not like what they heard.
    b. Meetings not at convenient hours for them.
    c. No club in community.
    d. Club costs money—or have to pay to belong to them, or dues too high.
    e. Not made to feel welcome; not invited.

(4) Reasons related to homemaker herself—
    a. Not interested; does not care about improving herself.
    b. Do not like to join organizations; do not like responsibility of clubs; do not want to be bothered, etc.

    c. Shyness.
    d. Do not know value of program.
    e. Thinks program is for farm people; did not know urban or non-farm could use Extension Service.
    f. Cannot read and feel left out.
    g. Age differences.

(5) Lack of time—
    a. Working away from home.
    b. Too busy with home work.
    c. Too many other activities.

(6) Reasons related to Extension Service—
    a. Attitude of Agent.
    b. Does not teach anything.
    c. Do not like agent.
    d. Agent does not visit us.
    e. Agent does not make program interesting.

(7) No information about club—
    a. Did not know about it.
    b. No one has told me.
    c. Never heard of it, etc.

(8) Miscellaneous

Reasons related to the homemaker herself were given most often by both members and nonmembers. The percentages were quite different however between members and nonmembers. See table 154.

Many more nonmembers than members gave no information about the organization as a reason. Somewhat more nonmembers mentioned reasons related to the organization and family than did members.

TABLE 154. REASONS WHY HOMEMAKERS THOUGHT SOME WOMEN DID NOT BELONG TO HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUBS

Reasons Given	Percentages	
	Members	Nonmembers
Relating to Homemaker	65	37
Lack of Time	28	22
Lack of Transportation	22	21
Relating to Organization	15	19
No Information About Club	9	23
Family Reasons	9	14
Miscellaneous	9	3
Relating to Extension	2	1

In tabulations not shown here, seven per cent of the members and eight per cent of the nonmembers felt that some women did not belong to Clubs because of small children in the home.

Fifteen per cent of the members and 12 per cent of the nonmembers said they thought some homemakers did not belong because of working away from home.

15 Family Life Concerns

Respondents were asked if they had concerns or worries regarding their families which they would like to discuss with other people or on which they would like to get suggestions or advice. Fifty-eight per cent of the members and 50 per cent of the nonmembers said yes. Of those who said they had concerns, 78 per cent of the members and 75 per cent of the nonmembers were willing to name specific concerns. There seemed to be reluctance at times to name specific concerns. Sometimes respondents would indicate that they preferred to discuss these with ministers or family members.

Financial worries, miscellaneous problems regarding children, husband-wife relationships, and health and recreation problems were the four highest ranking family concerns of both members and nonmembers.

Among members, miscellaneous problems regarding children was the concern given most often. Other studies show that with increase in educational level, concerns about children increase. This was not determined in this study. The educational level of members is higher than that of nonmembers and may account for the greatest number of concerns for children.

Miscellaneous problems regarding children included such things as, understanding children, too many outside interests, "bossy children," too many children, and children don't behave properly.

Among nonmembers, financial worries were most often mentioned. The income of the nonmembers was lower than that of the members. This may account for the greater concern about money matters. The financial worries mentioned by the nonmembers were: need to get work, not enough money, how to plan finances, how to make money go around, how to earn more money, how to spend money wisely, can't give children things others have, and want to send children to school.

Table 155 shows percentages who gave each concern.

TABLE 155. FAMILY LIFE CONCERNS NAMED BY THOSE WHO NAMED ANY

Types of Concern	Percentages*	
	Members	Nonmembers
Financial worries	18	34
Miscellaneous problems regarding children	23	18
Health and recreation problems	17	19
Husband-wife relationships	17	14
Dating, courtship, marriage	11	13
Relationship between parents and teenagers (other than dating, courtship, and marriage)	15	11
Routine problems with children	8	5
Religious problems	4	6
Alcoholism of someone in family	4	7
School problems	4	4

In interpreting these findings, it will be important to remember that the question was in terms of concerns or worries the homemaker wished to discuss with others or on which they wanted advice.

Family Life Concerns as Related to Certain Socio-Economic Characteristics

Family Life Concerns and Worries as Related to Age. There was a tendency for the proportion with worries they wished to discuss with others to decline with the rise in ages of the members. For example, the study shows that more than three-fourth of the members under 30, and about two-thirds of those in the 30-39 age group indicated they did have some concerns and worries; while slightly more than half of those 40 and over reported having worries.

With the exception of homemakers 60 and over, age made little difference in the proportion of nonmembers reporting family concerns and worries. About half or more in each of the age groups under 60 indicated having concerns as compared with more than one-third of those 60 and over.

TABLE 156. HOMEMAKERS WITH FAMILY LIFE CONCERNS AS RELATED TO AGE

Replies	Age Groups and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over	Under 30	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 & over
Yes	76	65	55	54	54	49	52	56	53	39
No	24	35	45	46	46	51	48	44	47	61

---

* Based on the number who named specific concerns.

Family Life Concerns as Related to Family Income. Differences by family income were not consistent as to whether homemakers sometimes had concerns and worries regarding their families that they wished to discuss with others. It seems interesting that the highest percentage with concerns is in the $4,000 and over group of members and the lowest percentage is in the same income group for nonmembers.

TABLE 157. HOMEMAKERS WITH FAMILY CONCERNS AS RELATED TO FAMILY INCOME

	Income Levels and Percentages							
	Members				Nonmembers			
Replies	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over	Under $1000	$1000 -1999	$2000 -3999	$4000 & Over
Yes	60	49	63	66	47	59	52	43
No	40	51	37	34	53	41	48	57

Family Concerns and Worries as Related to School Years Completed by Homemaker. There was no consistent relationship between the education of homemakers and the percentage who reported sometimes having concerns or worries regarding their families, except that members with the greatest amount of formal education expressed more concerns than those with less education.

TABLE 158. HOMEMAKERS HAVING FAMILIES CONCERNS AND WORRIES AS RELATED TO YEARS OF SCHOOL

	Years of School and Percentages									
	Members					Nonmembers				
Replies	Under 30	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more	Under 30	5-6 gr.	7-8 gr.	1-3 yr. h. sch.	H. sch. grad. or more
Yes	60	59	55	54	65	50	51	60	47	46
No	40	41	45	46	35	50	49	40	53	54

16

General Summary

About Where They Lived.

- —The greatest number of members were from rural nonfarm homes (47 per cent), followed very closely with those from rural farm (42 per cent), with the smallest percentage from urban areas (11 per cent).
- —In the nonmember group, most were also from rural nonfarm (43 per cent), while urban homemakers were next in order (32 per cent), and farm homemakers (25 per cent) had the smallest proportion represented in the study.

About Home Ownership.

- —A much higher percentage (69) of the member families owned their homes than nonmembers (43).
- —Almost half the members who lived on farms owned all land farmed as compared to slightly more than one-third of the nonmember families living on farms.
- —Highest percentage owning homes was in the group reporting incomes $4,000 and over.
- —No consistent differences were found in home ownership by education level of homemakers.
- —In general, home ownership increased with age of homemaker.

About Age.

- —Home demonstration members were generally older than nonmembers, with about three-fourths being 40 years of age and over; as only 55 per cent of the nonmembers were in that age bracket.
- —Almost half the members and nonmembers were 30-49 years old—the age of high participation in formally organized groups.

About Family Composition.

- —Three per cent of members and four per cent of the nonmembers lived alone.
- —Average size of households were 4.92 and 4.83 for members and nonmembers respectively.
- —About half the homemakers reported five or more people living in home at time of study.
- —About one-fifth of members and about one-fourth of nonmembers didn't have husbands at home.

About Homemakers With and Without Children in Home.

- —Homemakers with children had higher education and income levels than those without.
- —About the same per cent of members with and without children worked away from home in some degree. However, a slightly higher per cent of homemakers without children were employed 35 hours or more a week. There was a tendency for a higher percentage to be employed if there were no children under ten.
- —Homemakers with children under 20 at home tend to do more home sewing than those with children 20 years and over living in the home.
- —Homemakers with children appears to have a more respective attitude than those without children toward further education on better nutrition for their families; they also have more family concerns they would like to discuss with others.
- —Homemakers without children belonged to no more organizations as homemakers with children.
- —Homemakers tended to select radio as their first choice as a means of receiving information to a greater extent if there were no children.
- —If there were children under 20 living at home, homemakers tended to prefer meetings as first choice.

About Schooling.

- —About two-thirds of the members and nonmembers had completed no more than eight grades of formal schooling.
- —More members with some high school training worked full-time away from home than those with less schooling.

About Home Economics Training.

- —Only 6 per cent of members and 3 per cent of the nonmembers had received home economics training in adult home economics classes.
- —More than one-fourth of the members and about one-third of the nonmembers had studied home economics in high school.
- —Homemakers with home economics training in high school reported higher incomes than those with no home economics training in high school.
- —Homemakers with home economics training in high school were employed out of the home for pay to a greater extent than those without such training.
- —Homemakers with home economics training in high school did home sewing to a greater extent than those without such training.
- —Homemakers with home economics training in high school planned ahead to a greater extent for use of family incomes than did those without such training.

About Family Income.

- —Many low income families are represented in home demonstration clubs. However, it appears that the income levels of members were generally higher than those of nonmembers. For example, more than two out of ten members reported incomes less than $1,000, as compared with four out of ten nonmembers.
- —More than half the members and more than two-thirds of the nonmembers reported family incomes of less than $2,000 cash for 1960. About one-third of the members and about one-fifth of the nonmembers reported incomes of $2,000-$3999. Thirteen per cent of the members and 9 per cent of the nonmembers reported incomes of $4,000 and over.
- —In general, as the age of the homemaker increased, the reported cash family income decreased for member and nonmember families.
- —The higher the educational level of the homemaker, the greater was the family income.

- If the homemaker worked outside of the home, family income was usually higher.
- There was no significant difference in the percentage of farm (47) and urban (48) members reporting cash family incomes less than $2,000; however, a higher percentage of the urban non-member families reported cash incomes $4,000 and over than did farm and rural nonfarm non-member families.
- A higher percentage of rural nonfarm families reported less than $2,000 of family income than did the other two residence groups.

About Sources of Income.

- Only 13 per cent of the members and 11 per cent of the nonmembers said their families received all their income from farming.
- Thirty-one per cent of the members and 15 per cent of the nonmembers received some of their income from farming and some from nonfarming sources.
- Fifty-six per cent of the members and 74 per cent of the nonmembers received all their income from sources other than farming.

About Income From Social Security, Pensions and Welfare.

- About a third of both the member families and nonmember families received money from at least one of the above sources.
- The proportion of member families receiving social security and pension or retirement was higher than that of nonmember families.
- The proportion of nonmember families receiving money from public welfare was greater than that of member families.
- The greater the family income, the less likely it was that the family received income from social security, pension or retirement, or welfare.

About Employment of the Homemaker.

- Forty-two per cent of the members and 38 per cent of the nonmembers were employed to some extent outside the home.
- Homemakers under 50 years old were employed to a greater extent than those beyond that age.
- Urban and rural nonfarm homemakers were employed out of the home to a greater extent than were the farm homemakers.

About Earning Money Regularly at Home.

- One-fourth of the members and fifteen per cent of the nonmembers earned some money regularly at home.
- The methods of earning money at home included caring for children or older people, laundering, selling produce, sewing for others, servings meals to others, and renting rooms.

About Homemakers Doing Farm Work.

- Some homemakers added to family income by doing some farm work year-round or seasonally. This type of work included field and truck crops, caring for livestock, dairy cows, poultry, etc.

About Home Facilities and Conveniences.

- With few exceptions, a higher percentage of members than nonmembers owned certain facilities and home conveniences, thus showing a higher level of living in general for member families than for nonmember families. The most noticeable exception was bathrooms. A higher percentage of nonmembers (34 per cent) homes had bathrooms than members' (25 per cent). Not all of these were complete with hot and cold running water, tub or shower, and flush toilets. Only 18 per cent of all the members' homes and 22 per cent of the nonmembers' homes had completely equipped bathrooms.

—More than one-third of all member and nonmember families did not have either a flush or pit toilet.

—About two-thirds of the member's homes and more than half the nonmembers homes had no running water in the kitchen.

—More than a third (37 per cent) of the member families and 15 per cent of the nonmember families owned home freezers, with a higher proportion of farm than nonfarm homemakers owning them.

—Ownership of modern conveniences and facilities increased with reported family income. However, there were two exceptions to this general trend. The percentage of members who had radios reached a plateau at $1,000 and over. The other exception was found in the percentage of nonmembers owning sewing machines. The percentages in each income group owning sewing machines follow the general upward trend until it reaches the highest income bracket, then it drops off.

—Only 36 per cent of the members and 20 per cent of the nonmembers under 30 years of age owned sewing machines.

—Of certain selected facilities and conveniences, home owners among member families ranked significantly higher in having telephones, television sets, bathrooms, running water in the kitchen, and kitchen sinks.

About Newspaper Subscriptions.

—Forty-nine per cent of all members and 37 per cent of all nonmembers took daily newspapers, while about one-fourth of all members and 17 per cent of the nonmembers took weekly newspapers.

—The greater the income, the higher was the percentage who subscribed to daily and weekly newspapers.

—As the educational level of the homemaker increased, so did the proportion of those taking newspapers.

—By age groups of homemakers, there was not a consistent trend regarding subscription to newspapers by member families. However, among nonmember families, those under 30 and those over 60 years old did not subscribe to daily papers to as great extent as did those in other age groups.

About Family Clothing.

—Homemakers bought more of the family clothing asked about than they made. Those garments asked about included house dresses for self; better or "Sunday" dresses for self; dresses for girls under 12 years old; dresses for girls 12 years old and over; play suits for children under 6 years old; undergarments for family members; sleeping garments; shirts for men or boys; blouses; skirts; suits, coats, and jackets.

—A higher proportion of members made *some* house dresses than any other garment; while a higher proportion of nonmembers made *some* dresses for girls over 12 years old than they made of any other garment.

—According to the number of garments made, members made *more* dresses for girls under 12 years old than of any other garment; while with nonmembers, the *greatest number* made in any category were undergarments.

—The three garments bought by all homemakers were, in ranking order, undergarments, shirts for men and boys, and sleeping garments.

—A higher proportion of farm homemakers did home sewing than did rural nonfarm and urban homemakers.

—The percentage of members who did home sewing increased with the family income. However, with nonmembers, the differences by income level were not consistent, as there was a higher proportion in the middle income group $2,000-$3,999) doing home sewing than those in the highest and lowest groups.

—The percentage of homemakers who did home sewing increased with education.

—There was no consistent trend among homemakers doing sewing by age groups except that those over 60 years of age and over did less sewing than those under 60. It may be of interest to recall that the homemakers under 30 owned fewer sewing machines than those who were older. However, it should be noted that some interviewers observed that many of these young homemakers went to the homes of friends and relatives to sew, and some said they sewed by hand.

About Information Wanted on Clothing.

—The findings indicate high interest in information on clothing the family. Eighty per cent of the members and 69 per cent of the nonmembers said they wanted information on clothing.

—The various lines of clothing on which homemakers were asked if they wanted information and the descending rank order of their responses were as follows: Selecting and caring for new fabrics; making clothing for women and girls; moth and insect control; buying clothes for men and boys; buying clothes for children under six.

(Notes interviewers made on the questionnaires indicate that many of those homemakers who wanted information on moth and insect control were referring to insect control for house pests as well as those that damage clothing.)

—Other clothing subjects on which homemakers specified they wanted information included basic sewing, construction details, fitting, using patterns, care of clothes, buying details.

—Even though more clothes were bought than were made at home, the interest in making clothes was higher than it was in buying clothes.

—Place of residence made little difference as to whether the member homemakers wanted information on clothing. However, with nonmembers, farm and rural nonfarm homemakers expressed more interest in wanting information on clothing than did urban homemakers.

—The percentage of homemakers wanting information on clothing increased with income through the $2,000-$3,999 income group. However, at $4,000 and over, it dropped off slightly.

—The percentage of homemakers wanting information on clothing increased with the educational level of the homemaker.

—Members under 40 wanted information on clothing more often than those 40 and over. While nonmembers under 50 felt the need for information in higher proportions than those who were older.

About Managing Family Finances.

—Homemakers were asked questions on family financial management in three areas—making family financial plans, keeping records of expenditures, and wanting information on financial planning.

On Family Financial Planning

—Slightly more than one-fifth of the members and one-third of the nonmembers *did no planning ahead at all* for use of the family income.

—Thirty-five per cent of the members and 30 per cent of the nonmembers made some plans ahead for use of *part* of the family income.

—Forty-four per cent of the members and 36 per cent of the nonmembers made some plans ahead for *all or most* of their family income.

—Place of residence made little difference in the proportion of members and nonmembers reporting that their families made plans for using *all* or *most* of the family income.

—The tendency was for the percentage of members and nonmember families who made plans for spending some or all of their money to increase with the increase in family income.

—The oldest group of home demonstration members indicated planning for use of income more than those under 60. Among nonmember families, the oldest group did less planning than those under 60.

—In general, among the members and nonmembers, the percentages reporting some planning for use of family income increased with the educational level of the homemaker.

On Keeping Records of Family Expenses

—Fifty-five per cent of the member families and 42 per cent of the nonmember families kept records of family expenses.

—Items on which the highest percentage of members and nonmembers kept records were taxes, insurance, and household operation.

—Of those who kept records, about two-thirds of the members and more than 70 per cent of the nonmembers indicated that they used a calendar, and/or a note book. The others keeping records used either check stubs and/or account books.

—Of those who received some income from farming, 47 per cent of the members and 34 per cent of the nonmembers kept records of farm expenses.

—With both members and nonmembers, the percentage who kept records increased with family income.

—In general, as homemakers grew older, the percentage keeping records decreased for member and nonmember families.

—Among members and nonmembers, the percentages who said they kept some records increased with education.

On Wanting Information in Managing Family Finances

—More than three-fourths of the members and about two-thirds of the nonmembers wanted ideas and suggestions on how to make a family budget or plan for spending money.

—Farm homemakers are more likely to want information on making a family budget than rural nonfarm and urban ones.

—With one exception, the percentage of homemakers wanting information on budgeting followed a general pattern of increasing with reported family incomes. The exception to this trend is that the nonmembers in the $1,000-$1,999 group wanted information on budgeting to a slightly higher degree than those in the $2,000-$3,999 family income group.

—Among both members and nonmembers, as age increased there was a gradual decrease in the numbers wanting information on family financial planning.

—There was some tendency for the percentage of homemakers who wanted information on budgeting to increase with education.

About Home Furnishings.

—Ninety-one per cent of the members and 85 per cent of the nonmembers indicated they had plans to make, buy or have slipcovers made, draperies, or to refinish or reupholster or to have refinished or to have furniture reupholstered within the next two or three years.

—Two-thirds of the members and about half the nonmembers said they wanted information to some extent on either buying, use and/or care of mattresses, bedsprings, sheets, pillow cases, blankets, furniture, kitchen equipment, and floor coverings.

—Young member homemakers (under 30) wanted information to a greater extent on the items mentioned above than did those in other age groups. Among the nonmembers, those under 30 indicated the need for information to a lesser extent than did women 30-49 years old.

—The greatest proportion of farm and rural nonfarm members wanted information on floor coverings and kitchen equipment; while more urban members wished information on floor coverings and blankets.

—The largest proportion of nonmember homemakers in each residential group wanted information on floor coverings and blankets, sheets, and pillow cases.

About Housing Changes Planned.

- —Sixty-four per cent of the members and forty per cent of the nonmembers planned some housing changes within the next few years.
- —Of those who planned to make changes, 19 per cent of the members and 20 per cent of the nonmembers planned to build new homes.
- —Of those who planned to make changes, 81 per cent of the members and 80 per cent of the nonmembers planned to remodel their homes.
- —Of those homemakers who planned to remodel their homes, inside and/or outside painting ranked highest among both members and nonmembers with general repairs closely following.
- —Of those who owned their homes, 69 per cent of the members and 52 per cent of the nonmembers planned changes.
- —The per cent of nonmembers planning changes in their homes increased consistently with income, while with members the per cent increased up through the $3,999 group and decreased in the $4,000 and over income group.
- —The percentage of members and nonmembers who planned changes in their homes tended to increase with education.
- —Homemakers under 50 years old planned to make changes in their homes during the next few years to a greater extent than those 50 years old and over.
- —Place of residence made little difference in the proportion of members planning to make housing changes.

About Foods Produced at Home.

- —Eight per cent of the member families and 25 per cent of the nonmember families did not produce any of the following foods at home—certain vitamin C foods, green and yellow vegetables, beef, pork, lamb, fish, poultry, eggs, and milk.
- —The proportion of the amounts used that were produced at home are purely estimates on part of the homemakers. There is no basis for drawing conclusions of the adequacy of diets from these data. The information given only provides some indication of the extent of production of foods used by the families. Some examples are given below:

  Cabbage. Forty-nine per cent of the members and 27 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of the cabbage used at home.

  Tomatoes. Sixty per cent of the members and 32 per cent of the nonmembers raised half or more of the tomatoes used at home.

  Strawberries. Sixteen per cent of the members and 7 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of the strawberries used at home.

  Collards, Kale, Tendergreens, Turnip Greens, Mustard Greens, Broccoli. Sixty-three per cent of the members and 34 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of these green vegetables used at home.

  Snapbeans. Sixty per cent of the members and 34 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of the snapbeans used at home.

  Sweet Potatoes, Carrots, Yellow Squash, Pumpkin. Forty-seven per cent of the members and 22 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of these yellow vegetables used at home.

  Beef, Pork, Lamb, Fish. Thirty-three per cent of the members and sixteen per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of the beef, pork, lamb, and fish used at home.

  Poultry. Thirty-seven per cent of the members and 12 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of the poultry used at home.

  Eggs. Thirty-four per cent of the members and 12 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of the eggs used at home.

  Milk. Twenty-two per cent of the members and 7 per cent of the nonmembers produced half or more of the milk they used at home.

About Foods Conserved at Home.

On Home Canning. Certain questions were asked about the extent of both canning and freezing.

—Homemakers were asked if they canned any tomatoes, tomato juice, snapbeans, greens, broccoli, rape, carrots, sweet potatoes, yellow squash, or pumpkins. If so, they were asked to give the approximate amounts and the methods used most of the time.

—Over three-fourths of the members and more than half of the nonmembers indicated they canned some or all of these foods.

Tomatoes and Tomato Juice—Of those homemakers who reported doing any canning, 95 per cent of the members and 92 per cent of the nonmembers canned tomatoes and/or tomato juice.

Of those canning tomatoes and/or tomato juice, 39 per cent of the members and 35 per cent of the nonmembers used the water bath, or the recommended method.

Green and Yellow Vegetables—Of those homemakers who reported any canning, 65 per cent of the members and 57 per cent of the nonmembers canned some or all of these vegetables: Greens, snapbeans, carrots, broccoli, rape, sweet potatoes, yellow squash, and/or pumpkins.

Of those canning green and yellow vegetables, 44 per cent of the members and 19 per cent of the nonmembers used the steam pressure canner which is the recommended method for all vegetables except tomatoes.

—Member homemakers under 30 reported the highest percentage canning any of the specified foods than those any other age group.

—For nonmembers, those 30-59 years old canned to a greater extent than those in either the youngest or oldest age groups.

—There was little relationship between the homemakers' education and whether or not they canned.

—Farm homemakers canned vegetables (those previously mentioned) in greater quantities than did rural nonfarm and urban homemakers.

On Freezing

—Forty-five per cent of the members and twenty per cent of the nonmembers reported freezing some or all of the following foods: Strawberries, certain green and yellow vegetables, beef, pork, lamb, and/or fish.

—With the exception of freezing strawberries, the percentages of homemakers canning and freezing any of the foods asked about increased with income.

—The percentage of members and nonmembers freezing meats and vegetables generally increased with the rise in the homemakers schooling above the sixth grade.

About Use of Milk in the Home.

Drinking Milk by Homemakers and Husbands—Sixty per cent of the members and 65 per cent of the nonmembers said they drank less than two cups of milk almost daily.

—Sixty per cent of the members and 63 per cent of the nonmembers said their husbands drank less than two cups of milk per day.

Drinking Milk by Children Under 20 Years of Age—Fifty-five per cent of the nonmembers and 40 per cent of the members said they had one or more children at home under 20 years old who drank less than two cups of milk almost everyday.

Some Differences in Milk Drinking—A higher percentage of family members reported drinking two or more cups of milk if milk were produced at home.

—The education of the members and nonmembers made very little difference in whether they used and produced any milk. However, there was some indication that a higher proportion (about 3 out of 10) of the members completing high school reported producing half or more milk than did any other homemakers.

—A higher percentage of members (61 per cent) and husbands of members (59 per cent) under 30 years drank two or more cups of milk daily than those in any other age group. The percentage of members drinking two or more cups of milk was about the same for all ages beyond 30 years, while that of the husbands of members beyond 30 years was greatest (44 per cent) with the 40-49 year age group.

—Regardless of the age of the homemaker, children in the homes in which the homemaker is a home demonstration club member are more likely to drink two or more cups of milk than children in nonmember households. This is especially true among the youngest (under 30) homemakers.

—In general, the per cent of homemakers and husbands who drank two cups or more of milk increased with the income of the family.

—The per cent of families who reported that all children drank two cups of milk per day generally increased with income. The exception was in the $4,000 and over group for members' children.

—Proportionately, more members with high school training drank at least two cups of milk daily than those whose schooling was less. This was also true of the husbands of both members and of nonmembers as related to the years of schooling of the wife.

—The difference in the proportion of nonmembers drinking two or more cups of milk daily was not consistent by educational level. However, those in the lowest educational level were also lowest for per cent drinking two or more cups of milk.

Kinds of Milk Used for Drinking Most of Time—Eighty-one per cent of the members and 75 per cent of the nonmembers used fluid milk for drinking purposes.

—Thirteen per cent of the members and 16 per cent of the nonmembers used canned milk.

—Six per cent of the members and 9 per cent of the nonmembers used dry milk for drinking most of the time.

Milk Used for Cooking Most of the Time—Fifty-three per cent of the members and 45 per cent of the nonmembers reported using fluid milk for cooking most of the time.

—Thirty-four per cent of the members and 39 per cent of the nonmembers used canned milk for cooking purposes.

—Thirteen per cent of the members and 16 per cent of the nonmembers used dry milk for cooking purposes most of the time.

Amount of Dry Milk Used—The majority (72 per cent) of both members and nonmembers used one or two pounds of dry milk per week most of the time.

—Twenty-eight per cent of both the members and nonmembers used three or more pounds of dty milk per week.

About Time Spent in Preparing Main Family Meal.

—Forty-nine per cent of the members and 44 per cent of the nonmembers spent one hour or less preparing the main meal of the day.

—Fifty-one per cent of the members and 56 per cent of the nonmembers spent more than an hour preparing the main family meal of the day.

—There was no consistent relationship between education of the homemaker and time spent preparing the main meal.

—For members and nonmembers, age showed no significant relationship to time spent preparing the main meal. Of interest, however, is the fact that relatively fewer of the homemakers 60 and over spent two hours or more preparing the main meal than homemakers in any other age group.

About Advance Meal Planning.

Homemakers were asked when they usually decided what they were going to cook for a meal.

—Nineteen per cent of the members and 30 per cent of the nonmembers decided when they went into the kitchen to prepare the meal.

—Fifty-seven per cent of the members and 53 per cent of the nonmembers decided one or two meals ahead.

—Sixteen per cent of the members and 13 per cent of the nonmembers decided two or three days ahead.

—Eight per cent of the members and four per cent of the nonmembers decided more than three days ahead.

—There was a general tendency for younger homemakers to plan at least two or three days ahead to a greater extent than those 60 and over.

—A greater percentage of members and nonmembers with some high school training did more advance meal planning and those with less education did less advance planning.

About Organization Membership and Leadership.

—Ten per cent of the club members belonged only to a home demonstration club.

—Twenty per cent of the homemakers who were not home demonstration club members did not belong to any organization at all.

On Types of Organizations to Which Homemakers Belonged—Types of organizations to which homemakers belonged included church organizations, Sunday school teacher, young people's church organizations, community development clubs, farm organizations, etc.

(Church organization was not defined as being a member of a church, but considered to be missionary society, circle, study groups, deacon's board, etc.)

—These findings show that if women belonged to home demonstration groups, they also are more likely to be members of other organized groups.

—Church organizations are more likely to reach a cross section of homemakers than any other type of organization.

Number of Organizations of Which Homemakers Were Members—Home demonstration members belonged to relatively more organizations as well as to more types of organizations than did nonmembers.

—Fifty-five per cent of the home demonstration members belonged to 3 or more organizations other than a home demonstration club; while 26 per cent of the homemakers not in a home demonstration club belonged to 3 or more organizations.

—Homemakers in the lower socio-economic level and younger women (under 40) are not reached directly through organizations to as great extent as those in the higher socio-economic levels and older age groups.

—Farm and urban members belonged to more organizations than did rural nonfarm members. With nonmembers, urban homemakers belonged to more organizations than did the other two residence groups.

Officers or Leadership Positions Held—Sixty-three per cent of the home demonstration members and 80 per cent of the nonmembers held no office or leadership positions in any of the organizations to which they belonged.

—Eight per cent of the home demonstration members and 3 per cent of the nonmembers held three or more offices. The majority holding office held only one such position.

—As both the income and years of schooling increased so did the likelihood that the homemaker held an office in a club.

—Among members, relatively more women in the age groups of 40 and above hold office than those in younger age groups.

—In only one age group was the proportion of nonmembers holding leadership positions more than 20 per cent. This was the group 60 years and over.

Home Demonstration Leadership—Twenty-three per cent of the members were serving as an officer in their clubs.

—Seven per cent were serving as county council officers.

—Thirty-one per cent were serving as project leaders.

—Forty-five per cent of the home demonstration members under 30 held club offices, as compared with 26 per cent or less in each of the other age groups.

—Eighteen per cent of the members under 30 and less than 10 per cent of each of the other age groups held office in the county councils.

—Eighteen per cent of the members 60 and over served as project leaders, as compared with 36 per cent of those under 30 years old.

4-H Leadership and 4-H Membership—Homemakers were more likely to serve as 4-H leaders if they had children in 4-H clubs, or if they had been 4-H members themselves.

—Homemakers were more likely to have children in 4-H club if they had been 4-H members themselves.

About Number of Years in Home Demonstration Club.

—These findings show that club membership is not static and that there is a noticeable degree of heterogeneity in tenure.

—Forty-five per cent of the home demonstration members had belonged to a home demonstration club for 10 or more years, 9 per cent had belonged less than two years, 30 per cent less than five years, and 10 per cent 20 years or more.

—Length of membership tends to increase as income increases, but there is not a clear cut and consistent relationship.

How The Extension Program Reaches Nonmembers—Nonmembers received assistance from the home economics Extension agent, through members and through certain selected mass media and meetings.

—In the month prior to the study, 58 per cent of the members made contacts with or assisted an average of approximately three nonmembers in one or more ways.

—Members under 30 were apparently more likely to make contacts with nonmembers than those in other age groups.

—Members who have completed high school tend to make contacts to a greater extent than those with less education.

Contacts With Home Agent and Participation in Certain Home Economics Extention Programs—During the year preceding the interview, 81 per cent of the members and 46 per cent of the nonmembers had had one or more of the following contacts with the home agent and participated in certain home economics extension programs:

Attended meeting which home agent took part.

Read news articles by home agent or assistant.

Received letters from home agent or assistant.

Listened to radio program by home agent or assistant.

—The contact most frequently mentioned by the nonmembers in each age group was that of listening to the radio, followed with reading news articles.

—The contact most frequently mentioned by members in each age group was that of receiving letters, followed closely with that of attending meetings.

—As the homemakers' educational levels went up, the percentage reading news articles increased. Education made little difference as to whether homemakers listened to the agents' radio programs.

—As the family income increased, so did the percentage of homemakers reading news articles by the home agent or assistant.

Knowing the Home Agent or Assistant—Twenty-five per cent of the nonmembers were able to identify the home agent or assistant in their county by name. Some were able to name the agent immediately preceding the present home agent.

—As the family income increased, there was a consistent tendency for the number of homemakers who knew the home agent to increase.

—As education of the homemaker increased, the percentage knowing her county home agent or assistant also increased.

—There was little relationship between age knowing the county agent or assistant.

Preferred Ways of Receiving Information—The order of media chosen most often by the members as first choice for receiving information was meetings, letters and radio.

—The nonmembers most often chose the radio as the preferred way for receiving information. Television ranked next and meetings third.

—As the income increased, preferences for radio as first choice decreased, while preferences for meetings increased.

—The percentage of both members and nonmembers indicating radio as their first choice decreased as education increased.

—There was little relationship between the educational level and the number of homemakers preferring television as first choice of the selected media for receiving information.

—There was no consistent relationship between education and preference for methods requiring reading—newspapers, magazines, bulletins, leaflets, and letters.

Reasons Why Homemakers Thought Some Women Did Not Belong to Home Demonstration Clubs—Eighty-five per cent of the members and 79 per cent of the nonmembers gave one or more reasons why some homemakers did not belong to home demonstration clubs. The reasons given fall generally into eight categories:

Reasons pertaining to family.
Lack of transportation.
Reasons related to the organization.
Reasons related to the homemaker herself.
Lack of time.
Reasons related to the Extension Service.
No information about club.
Miscellaneous.

—Reasons related to the homemaker herself were given most often by both members and nonmembers.

About Family Life Concerns.

—Homemakers were asked if they had concerns or worries regarding their families which they would like to discuss with other people or on which they would like advice. Fifty-eight per cent of the members and 50 per cent of the nonmembers said yes.

—Of those who had concerns, 78 per cent of the members and 75 per cent of the nonmembers were willing to name specific concerns. Types of concerns named include: (1) financial worries; (2) miscellaneous problems regarding children; (3) health and recreation problems; (4) husband-wife relationships, (5) dating, courting, marriage, (6) relationship between parents and teenagers (other than dating, courtship and marriage); (7) routine problems with children; (8) religious problems; (9) alcoholism of someone in family; and (10) school problems.

—Financial worries, miscellaneous problems regarding children, husband-wife relationships, and health and recreation problems were the four highest ranking family concerns of both members and nonmembers.

North Carolina State of the University of North Carolina at Raleigh and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperating. State College Station, Raleigh, N. C., George Hyatt, Jr., Director. Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.